Weather
Cloudy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.6 and the minimum 68.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.1 and 61.7.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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ALL CHINESE SHOPS IN SHANGHAI CLOSE AS MOVE IN STRIKE

Business Is Suspended As Protest Against Students' Arrest

TENSION IN CITY

Volunteers And Specials Ordered To Stand By In Fear Of Trouble

SOME DISORDERS

Few Japanese Attacked And Large Numbers Of Arrests Made

With a clatter of shutters which resounded from the Arsenal to farthest Yangtszepoo, sweeping from Nantao across the French and International Settlements and on to the limits of Chapei, the Chinese merchants and shop keepers of Shanghai swung to the support of the striking students yesterday and closed their establishments in protest to the Government's action in arresting some 400 Peking school boys, and to the action of Nantao officials in prohibiting the meeting of local students.

By noon the city presented an appearance such as is known only for a brief period during the China New Year Holidays. To all business intents and purposes the entire district was closed tight as a drum while tremendous crowds, which grew in volume toward evening, paraded the Nanking Road and gathered at the principal intersections. Last night the theaters and amusement places, the tea shops, sing-song houses and larger restaurants—even the brothels—likewise closed their doors. From the millionaire proprietors of the biggest Nanking Road department stores on down the scale to the lessee of the humblest hot water shop the dealers, made their declaration. Chinese Shanghai had literally shut up shop. And the declaration is that it will stay closed until Peking releases the arrested students, revokes its order disbanding the demonstrating organisations and official notice comes that there will be no further official interference with the passive patriotic form of protest to the Peking officials and Japanese aggression which is sweeping the country.

Little Early Disorder Seen

Half-a-dozen instances of rowdyism and rough treatment of Japanese subjects attended the developments of yesterday, but almost without exception the closing of the shops was accomplished without the slightest trace of disorder. Student agitators in bands traversed the city exhorting the crowds to commit no violent or provocative act and thousands of leaflets bearing similar adjurations were distributed through every street and alleyway. Carriages and automobiles flying flags with the injunction "Cause No Trouble" proceeded up and down the principal thoroughfares and the Shanghai Students' Union addressed a letter to the Municipal Council pledging entire co-operation toward the keeping of order, while every Chinese Boy Scout troop of this juvenile organisation was out and on duty, doing yeoman service in aiding the police of Nantao, Chapei, Frenchtown and the International Settlement to handle the crowds.

As a precautionary measure the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was ordered yesterday morning to stand by in readiness for call in case of emergency, every Chinese, Sikh and regular or Special foreign policeman in the International and every French and Annamite policeman in Frenchtown was instructed to stand by.

Action Is Unexpected

The startling suddenness of drama featured the closing of the Chinese shops in the foreign settlements. From the time the first shutter went into place until practically every Chinese establishment in the Concessions had encased its front scarcely an hour and a half of time elapsed. Like the onward sweep of a wave, or as though the word of pestilence were passing down the streets, the inmates of shop after shop carried the long shutters outside and boarded up the thousands upon thousands of stalls and more pretentious structures which are the city's visible life. And all with a placid solemnity and matter of factness which bore significant testimony

(Continued on Page 4)

Police And Crowd Clash, Both Suffering Iniuries

Late last night a crowd of Chinese that choked Chekiang Road made a stand against the police. In the melee that followed when the police charged the throng, Chinese, from the top of a building under construction in the rear of the Wing On Company store, hurled bricks on the heads of the police and several were injured. Foreigners, Sikhs and Chinese, some thirty of them, had formed a line that stretched across the street and, armed with batons, attempted to drive the crowd. Bricks started to fly from above and below and it was some time before the mob was driven back.

How many Chinese are injured is unknown. Five were taken to the hospital in the Chinese Red Cross Ambulance. Three others were taken to the Louza Police Station and afterward allowed to go home. Several were hurt when they jumped and fell from the Kiukiang Road Theater steps and many more were trampled upon.

Eight foreign policemen were hurt. Sergeant J. B. Clissold sustained a bad cut on his left cheek. He was struck by a sharp brick when attempting to rescue a Korean believed to be a Japanese. This was at the height of the fighting. Sergeant Clissold was taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance. Several stitches were required to close the wound.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Chief Detective Officer W. Armstrong, Sergeant A. J. Ferguson, Detective Inspector J. Cruickshank and Special Constables Harold C. Norman, H. A. J. Macray, and H. F. Landers were bruised about the body and arms by flying missiles.

After the mixup at Chekiang Road, the police took no further chances with the crowd. Time and again they charged, driving the thousands up and down Nanking Road, down Chekiang Road, Kwangse Road, Lloyd Road and other streets leading into Nanking Road.

'Extra Sikhs were ordered from the Gordon Road Depot and a strong force was maintained from Chekiang Road to the New World. After the charges by the police there was little trouble in keeping the streets clear.

Flare In Central District

There was a flareup in the Central District half an hour before the trouble in Louza. About ten o'clock two Chinese policemen brought a Swatow Chinese into the station. He had been threatened by the mob, which took him for a Japanese. Crowds collected in front of the Station on Foochow Road and more gathered in Honan Road. For five or ten minutes they stood outside the station yelling and jeering. The police made no effort to disperse the crowd and when the report got around that the man in the station was Chinese, the people moved off.

An aged Japanese priest was roughly handled by a crowd within a stone's throw of the Hongkew Police Station and it was with difficulty that he was rescued by Sikh policemen and taken to the Station. Here, too, a crowd gathered and jeered in front of the station but there was no trouble.

Shortly after 9:30 o'clock three Japanese passed unmolested down Nanking Road, by Sincere's and Wing On's. As they continued down Nanking Road, small groups separated from the big crowd at Chekiang Road and soon the men were being followed by a howling mob. Inspector Givens of the police department and Captain Riley, an American army officer, escorted the men from Kiangse Road to the Palace Hotel and as the Japanese started to enter the hotel, the mob made a rush. Chief Detective Officer Armstrong, who was passing, and several other foreigners joined the bodyguard and with difficulty the Japanese were safely ushered into the hotel.

Commerce Chamber Plans Extensive Year's Program

American Commercial Body Will Further Many Measures To Aid Trade In China

Members of the American Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the body held last night at the American Club heard the accomplishments of the past year and the extensive program prepared for 1919. In his annual address, President J. Harold Dollar outlined the history of American trade in China, told of the part played by the Chamber in furthering American interests and then discussed the measures necessary to assure the United States a proper share of China's business.

He urged adequate American shipping facilities, both on the Pacific and the Yangtsze River; federal incorporation laws, an American news service, unification of railroads in China, internationalisation of concessions at the important treaty ports or the abolishing of extraterritoriality, elimination of spheres of influence, encouragment for American loans, expansion of American banking interests and measures to make China better known in the United States.

Trade Closely Limited

"General conditions or handicaps to the extension of trade in China must be solved without delay," said Mr. Dollar. "Under the present agreements pertaining to extra-territoriality existing between China and foreign Powers, American and European merchants are limited to the treaty ports which have been opened for commerce.

"In spite of this limitation which is supposed to be placed upon all foreigners who do business in China, it is constantly violated by merchants of a certain power who have establishments all over the interior parts of the country.

"We believe that the American Government should at once demand that American merchants be permitted to establish themselves in China at every point where other foreigners are permitted to go. The present condition is a distinct violation of the 'open door' and a needless restriction upon American and European merchants and should be remedied at once. The fact that the total foreign trade of China is not much in excess of the foreign trade of Switzerland, is an excellent example of the futility of China's restrictions upon the proper activities of foreign business men.

The Banking Consortium

"In connection with the reconstruction program in China, we were glad to learn, that following a call issued by the American Government, a meeting was held in Paris May, 1919 by representatives of the reorganised Banking Consortium for the purpose of placing the matter of loans to China upon a better and higher plane.

"It is no secret to state in this connection, that the reorganisation of the banking consortium was largely made possible by American and British financiers and business men. If this co-operation abroad can be followed out by these interests in China, as it must be, the next few years will see real development in this country.

"The most gratifying element in this plan for reconstruction in China is that the real business and political leaders of China are now actively favoring the assistance of liberal minded foreigners in the development of China. It is unfortunate that a union has not as yet been effected between the conflicting political elements in China, but we sincerely believe that the near future will see self-sacrificing patriotism triumphant in this critical period in China's destiny. China is now dealing with a new world—a world that has been chastened by war. Liberal democratic nations are now at the helm of the world state and by making the effort China can place herself in this valuable fellowship.

"I desire to bespeak a continuance of the friendly relations that have

(Continued on Page 5)

Submarines Surrendered By Germans After The Armistice In U. S. For Victory Loan Drive

U-Boats here to aid Victory Loan. WTA.

Four German submarines photographed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., after their recent stormy trip across the Atlantic. The boats, from left to right, are: U-117, U C-97, U B-88 and the U B-148. The submarines are part of the great fleet surrendered to the Allies under the terms of the armistice. They will take part in the Victory Loan drive, visiting various coast cities to stimulate purchasing of the "V" notes.

BRITAIN OPENS INQUIRY ON MARINE QUESTIONS

Commons Is Informed Imperial Investigation Board Has Begun Its Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Burn, Lieut.-Colonel Amery stated that steps were being taken to give effect to the resolution passed by the Imperial War Conference in 1918 in favor of the appointment of an Imperial Investigation Board to inquire into all matters in connection with the development and improvement of sea communications within the Empire.

C. T. Wang Opposes Signing By China

Hu Wei-te And Dr. Wellington Koo Are On Way Home From Paris

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 5.—Mr. C. T. Wang is holding out against China signing the Peace Treaty without a reservation concerning Shantung.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Hu Wei-te are returning to China.

DOMINIONS ARE BUYING MATERIALS IN BRITAIN

Representatives Taking Over Supplies From Disposals Board, Commons Learns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Ashley, Mr. J. F. Hope, Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, stated that negotiations are proceeding for the purchase by the representatives of the Overseas Dominions and Colonies from the Disposals Board of motor transport, wagons and a great variety of the material available.

Second Day Of Strike In Paris Is Quiet

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 4.—(Via Koukaza).—The second day of the strike in the metropolis of omnibus employes, mechanics and miners passed without incident.

'FRIENDLY ADVICE' NOTE PRESENTED AT PEKING

Diplomatic Body Representing Powers Urges China To Put End To Strife

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 5.—This afternoon, on behalf of the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, Sir John Jordan, the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, presented to President Hsu Shih-chang an 'aide memoire' hoping an end would be made to China's internal difficulties: that the Peace Conference would be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible and, in the meanwhile, that military measures would not be resumed.

The 'memoire' believes that a solution of the domestic troubles is possible and concludes with an expression of sincere regard for the interests of China and the Chinese people.

Proposal From Allies To Grant Recognition Is Received In Omsk

Western Army Is Weakened By Desertions And Ufa Is Seriously Menaced

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Omsk, June 3.—The proposal of the Allies to recognise the Koltchak Government was communicated yesterday by the French Mission and resulted in the sudden departure of the Minister for Foreign Affairs with Count de Martel for Ekaterinburg to confer with Admiral Koltchak.

Czecho-Slovaks are being sent to stiffen the Western army, desertions from which to the Bolsheviki have become so frequent that today a proclamation has been issued that "The property of deserters will be confiscated to the State and, when re-taken, deserters will be shot immediately."

Ufa is seriously menaced.

The crux of the whole situation is the result of the present negotiations for recognition, which are awaited here with extraordinary interest, the seriousness of the issues at stake being generally recognised.

CHURCH UNION DEBATED BY SCOTCH ASSEMBLY

Meeting In London Decides To Call For Reports From Presbyteries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—A meeting of the Church of Scotland General Assembly, after a heated and prolonged debate, approved by an overwhelming majority the report of the Union Committee recommending that the Presbyteries report before November 30, whether they approved or disapproved the draft articles of the union with the United Free Church and directing that a Commission of the Assembly be held in December for the purpose of authorising the Union Committee, in the event of the majority of the Presbyteries approving the articles, to approach the Government with regard to the necessary legislation.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP STRIKE NOT NEAR SETTLEMENT

Seamen Threatening To Ignore Ballot And Outlook Seems To Be Hopeless

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, June 2.—Australian seamen threaten to ignore the ballot and a prolonged struggle is now feared.

Import Prohibitions Are Lifted In France

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 4.—(Via Koukaza).—The Cabinet has approved the abolition of the import prohibitions.

REPORTED ESTHONIANS HAVE TAKEN PETROGRAD

British Mission Is Despatched To Baltic States To Deal With Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—A Norwegian newspaper reports that the Esthonians have captured Petrograd. The report is not confirmed.

British Mission Despatched

London, May 28.—It is officially announced that owing to the development of the situation in the Baltic States it has been decided to despatch a British Mission to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, with branches at Revel, Libau and Kovno. Colonel Tallents, who has been appointed British Commissioner, left London for Libau on the 25th.

Esthonians Take Town

Copenhagen, May 27.—The Esthonians have captured the town of Wolmar. The Bolshevists' hasty retreat continues.

The Lettish troops which captured Riga, continuing their advance into Livonia, have captured the famous station and bridgehead of Uxkull, on the Dvina. The pursuit of the Bolsheviki continues.

Bolshevists Defeated In South

London, May 28.—The War Office announces that in the fighting in South Russia the Volunteer army has completely defeated the Bolsheviki in the Manich area. The Bolshevik base depot at Romontnoe has been captured, including 3,500 prisoners, 15,000 new rifles and 13 guns.

The tenth Bolshevik army is considered heavily defeated along the whole front, having lost 10,000 prisoners and 28 guns besides destroyed regiments.

Japanese View Given

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 5.—The War Office issues the following communique:

The Bolsheviki in European Russia are confronted with an economic stringency which will probably decide their fate.

In Central Asia they are very hard pressed. In the region of Samarcand their power is waning and in Siberia they loot private houses and always burn buildings when evacuating them.

Colonel Matsud is guarding the Habarovsk district. In skirmishes near Nicolisk on the 4th twelve men were killed and one wounded.

NC-4 Flies To Paris; Read Sees Minister

Plymouth Gives Greeting To American Plane---British Fliers Decorated

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 4.—(Via Koukaza).—Commander Read, of the seaplane NC-4, which has flown across the Atlantic, arrived in Paris yesterday evening and was received this morning by the French Minister of Marine.

Reception At Plymouth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—The American seaplane NC-4 arrived at Plymouth today and received a most enthusistic reception.

British Fliers Decorated

London, May 28.—His Majesty the King, at Buckingham Palace today, decorated Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve with the Royal Air Force Cross.

ALLIES ARE READY TO GIVE DECISION ON TEUTON CLAIMS

Proposals Of Dutch And Belgian Delegates Are Being Heard

DAMAGES SOUGHT

Reimbursement Asked By Germans For Losses Due To Blockade

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 4.—(Via Koukaza).—The Big Four are continuing their examination of the German counter-proposals and will probably reach a decision tomorrow.

The five Ministers for Foreign Affairs continued to hear the Dutch and Belgian delegates on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of 1839.

The Chief of the Austrian Delegation, Chancellor Renner, left St. Germain yesterday evening and is proceeding by rail to Innsbruck to meet Herr Bauer, the Austrian Minister of the Interior, who is coming from Vienna, to discuss the Peace Treaty. Dr. Renner expects to be back on Saturday.

View Is Held In London That Germans Will Not Sign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—The Times correspondent in Paris, believes that the Germans will not sign until naval and military operations have been re-opened.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Count Bernstorff announce that they will not be identified with the signing of the Treaty unless the terms are seriously modified.

Germans Have Counter-Claim

Paris, May 28.—It is understood the Germans will counter-claim for 12,850,000,000 marks damages from the blockade as a set-off to the Allies' Reparation demands.

REPORT ON CONSORTIUM IS RECEIVED IN PEKING

Aim Is To Avoid Monopoly And Give China An Impartial Financial Organisation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 4.—The representatives of the principal Powers meeting in Paris on May 20 reached a preliminary agreement regarding the Consortium.

It is understood the main points are as follows:

(1) To pool all existing and future options except those executed or being executed.

(2) Each national group will widely represent all banks of that country which are interested in Chinese finance.

(3) All constructive work to be carried out on an open and competitive basis.

The promotors of the Consortium expressed a desire, which the above points show, to avoid a monopoly and to give China the support of a broad and impartial financial organisation.

DANIELS WANTS AMERICA TO DROP NAVAL PROGRAM

Urges Building Of Warships Be Halted In Order To Show Confidence In League

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 27.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today urged the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to abandon the additional construction of ten battleships and ten cruisers proposed several months ago by the Navy Department in order to show the confidence of the United States in the League of Nations which it had initiated.

Mr. Daniels said conditions had changed since last December and the United States must either have the League of Nations, which would end competitive construction, or the biggest navy in the world. There was no middle course.

Mr. Daniels suggested the appropriation of Gold $45,000,000 for naval aeroplane construction next year.

ACTIONS ARE REPORTED ON AFGHANISTAN FRONTS

Peshawar Wires That Enemy's Forces Near Thal Have Again Been Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, June 2.—The reinforcements moving to Thal, after some fighting, drove the enemy off the hills to the south. Aeroplanes co-operated, successfully bombing and machine-gunning the enemy holding the ridges.

Our force in the vicinity of Miranshah successfully attacked an enemy lashkar, inflicting a number of casualties. The laskar was dispersed. We destroyed four towers.

Posts Are Menaced

On the Djerajat border some of our posts are still menaced by tribesmen, who have collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Jandola and Murtaza, which post has been fired on.

No incidents of importance are reported from Dakka.

Emissaries from Kabul are again visiting the Tirah.

The Jelallabad district is now most insecure for travelers and the late Afghan Envoy is reported to have had difficulty in procuring a reliable escort.

Enemy Again Attacked

Simla, June 3.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar states that the enemy forces near Thal have again been bombed and machine-gunned.

No Afghan troops are remaining east of the Kurram river.

PEKING PAPER'S CASE IS NOT YET SETTLED

Continued Suppression Of Yi Shih Pao Stirs Press Of Capital To Action

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 1.—The case of the Yi Shih Pao still remains unsettled, as the civil courts here are investigating it with great thoroughness. The paper has now been shut down for eight days at a great financial loss, but this point, when brought up, made no impression upon the Court of Procurate. As today and tomorrow are the Dragon Boat Festival holidays, nothing can be done regarding the Yi Shih Pao before Tuesday and it is not thought likely that the paper will be able to reappear before the end of the week.

The detention of Editor Pang is a puzzle. He is now before the civil courts and hence entitled to release on bail; but the Court of Procurate has refused bail in his case. The matter has, however, been brought to the attention of the President and the Premier, whose representatives have both admitted that Editor Pang is entitled to release on bail if bail money is offered.

The entire press of the capital feel the continued suppression of the Yi Shih Pao as a blow to the dignity of the profession, and a movement is now under way to lay before the Government a memorandum embodying the views of the press as to how it should be treated in future emergencies of the Yi Shih Pao order The memorandum will cover methods of suppressing newspapers and the Government's present regulations regarding censorship, which are regarded here as an unjust and unnecessary burden to legitimate publicity. It is pointed out that the entire vernacular press of the capital, and possibly of the country, will be forced to seek refuge under foreign registration if the arbitrary and continued suppression of the Yi Shih Pao is repeated in the case of other newspapers.

RETURNED GIRL STUDENTS PLAN SOCIAL SERVICE

Campaign Aimed At Gambling And Use Of Cigarettes By Women To Open

Plans for the carrying out of a social service program by the American returned woman students will be formulated at meeting of the students this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A. National Committee lawn, 61 Range Road. A rigorous campaign against cigarette smoking and gambling among women will be conducted under the auspices of their organisation, it is understood.

News Brevities

Forty cases of Red Cross supplies and refugee garments and 12 Underwood typewriters will be sent to Vladivostok today by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. Three cases of children's clothing will be shipped by the British Women's Work Association.

* * *

The offices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association will be closed next Monday.

* * *

The China Critic reports that Mr. K. W. Tribe of the British Consulate in Tientsin has been transferred to Shanghai to succeed Mr. E. A. Sly, who is going to England on furlough.

* * *

The revision of the jury list of the British Supreme Court will take place at the court next Thursday. All those who claim exemption must appear then and make their formal application.

* * *

Several returned officers will address the members of the St. Andrew's Society and the Royal Asiatic Society in the Masonic Hall next Friday evening at 9:15 o'clock.

* * *

The case brought against the Eastern Trading Company, Ltd., by M. E. Hausheer for Tls. 36,257.78 and Tls. 18,011.46 came on for hearing in the British Supreme Court yesterday. The claim is for refunds on freight received by the defendants from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Kuhara Mining Co. Mr. H. D. Rodger represented the plaintiff and Mr. Lipson Ward of the firm of Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson appeared for the defendants. Pleadings were ordered.

* * *

The exchange banks which are members of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association will be closed for the transaction of public business June 9, Whit Monday

* * *

Mr. Yao Hsi-kuang, delegated by the Peking Government to proceed to Canton in connection with the Internal Peace Conference, is at present in Shanghai.

CZECHS DECORATED WITH BRITISH MEDAL

Forces Are Paraded At Omsk In Presence Of Allied Representatives

The official delegate of the Czecho-Slovak Government in Shanghai issues the following:—

On April 22 a military parade was held at Omsk in the presence of the Czecho-Slovak representative in Russia, Bohdan Pavlu, and all the Allied representatives and delegates, on which occasion high British decorations were given to General Syrovy, the Commander of the Czecho-Slovak Army in Siberia, and to a number of officers and men of the 6th Hanack Regiment.

After an inspection of the troops by General Syrovy, General Janin, and General Bowes, the Order of the Bath was given to General Syrovy. Major Mezl and Lt. Bechvar were decorated with the British Military Cross, 20 soldiers received the Medal for Bravery and nine soldiers the Distinguished Service Medal. After the band had played the British national anthem, General Bowes made a speech in which he said that England gave these decorations to the Czecho-Slovaks in acknowledgment of their services in hard times when not a single soldier could be spared from the Eastern front. In conclusion of his speech he expressed the hope that all would soon be able to return to their homes and that the warm friendship built up between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Allies in wartime would last forever.

A similar function was held at Ekaterinburg on April 9 when the first Czecho-Slovaks storming battalion, the Third Infantry and the First Cavalry Regiments, paraded and the officers and men were decorated with British and French orders in the presence of General Syrovy, General Bolifres, Capt. Kille, the Czecho-Slovaks Representative, Bohdan Pavlu, General Gaida and all the military and political Delegates of the Allies in Ekaterinburg.

Obituary

Prince Tokubalji

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 5.—The death is announced of Prince Tokubalji, a brother of Marquis Saionji and Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor Meiji.

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No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

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Sold in tins by Stores throughout REWARD OF all Chemists and the Country. IMITATIONS

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GOLDING HELD FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT

Man Charged With Attempted Murder Committed To Higher Tribunal By Magistrate

F. W. Golding, arraigned in the British Police Court on the charge of attempting to murder E. Blas, manager of the Astor Grill Rooms, last Friday night, was committed for trial before the British Supreme Court by Mr. F. A. Robinson, Magistrate, at the conclusion of the Police Court hearing yesterday.

When the case was resumed yesterday further evidence was given by Mr. C. Langley and Mr. Smith, who were Golding's companions on the night of the shooting. The former told of meeting the defendant at the Shanghai Recreation Club, where he had been drinking gin cocktails, and of driving him in his car down town and to the Astor Grill. When they drove down town to Golding's house at 11 Peitaiho Lane, witness said, the defendant appeared to be intoxicated, grabbing his companions' hats. They went to the Grill thinking that if he ate something he would "sober up."

The witness said he did not remember what lead to the altercation between Golding and Smith and said that after the manager had taken Smith out Golding expressed a desire to finish his dinner and that Mr. Blas caught him round the neck and dragged him out. Witness did not see any blows struck outside but when he got downstairs saw Golding sitting on the sidewalk with the manager standing over him. He took his companion by the arm and led him toward the car, the latter saying that Mr. Blas had hit him when he was down and he was going to lick him for it. They drove off and as Golding was making a nuisance of himself the witness stalled the car at Foochow Road and his companion got out and took a ricsha.

After Smith had testified the accused reserved his defense and the court framed a charge and allowed bail as before.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared to prosecute the case and Mr. N. C. Home defended.

SHAREBROKERS' CASE IS UP FOR HEARING

J. A. Hayes Defendant In Suit Filed By Association To Recover Cash

The action brought against Mr. J. A. Hayes by the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association for recovery of Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 1,500 alleged to have been misapplied in assisting F. J. d'Almeida to meet obligations at the last December settlement, was on for hearing yesterday before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendant while Mr. E. W. Godfrey and Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for other clients who have been named in connection with the action.

The statement of claim filed asserts that on December 19 the defendant, as chairman of the Committee, presided at a meeting at which he informed those present of Mr. d'Almeida's situation and said that steps should be taken to safeguard the Association's interests. Present at the meeting were H. A. Meyer, S. M. Joseph, C. A. Martinho Marques, members of the Association and the Committee; and J. M. S. Burr, M. David, F. J. d'Almeida, M. J. Nathan and F. R. Vida, members of the Association but not of the Committee. The statement continues that Mr. Hayes informed the meeting that he had consulted Mr. D. McNeill, asking his opinion as to utilising the assets of the Association to save the situation, and that Mr. McNeill, while not pronouncing it as his opinion that the assets might be used, had stated that if the interests of the Association were at stake the funds could be utilised provided that consent of the majority of members was obtained, thereby misrepresenting Mr. McNeill's actual expression of opinion. The claim continues that thereafter, by reason of these representations, defendant procured the misapplication of Tls. 10,000 worth of shares and securities which were handed to Mr. F. R. Vida for obtaining an advance of monies to be handed to Mr. d'Almeida. Further that Tls. 1,500 cash, property of the Association, was advanced to Mr. d'Almeida.

The statement for the defense denies that Mr. McNeill's written opinion was misrepresented to the meeting or that anything defendant said was calculated to induce members to believe that the consent of the majority would make lawful the use of the securities and monies in this way. Defendant denies that any personal motive or interest was involved, but only the honest belief that the existence of the Association could only be preserved by the use of the securities and funds as described and declares that practically all of the members of the Association approved of their being so used, and he submits that if his conduct in the matter amounted to negligence or breach of trust he ought fairly to be excused therefrom and relieved of liability.

After brief opening argument Mr. Wilkinson called Mr. F. N. Matthews and Mr. Martinho Marques, secretary of the Association. The case was adjourned.

GRIPOLY

Solid Woven Belting

"GRIPOLY" Solid Woven Belting has triple twisted indestructible edges. It resists heat, damp, grease, friction and guide forks, as no other belting can. It does not stretch nor slip. It is the most efficient all-round belting—better than leather, balata, or any other make of textile belting. These claims have been proved by tests of which we will furnish particulars.

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Remarkable Exhibition Of Battle Methods Given At Van Cortlandt Park

SOME NEW SINCE TRUCE

Scene At Night One Of Bewildering Beauty—Will Be Repeated Tonight

New York, May 3.—Blasting new tricks of warfare which most of the world has read about but never seen, and some of which it hasn't even read about, for they are so new that the armistice came too soon for their employment, were exhibited in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday.

Under the biggest "top" of all, the clear blue sky, the Ordnance Department and the Chemical Warfare Service gave a show that for fireworks alone beat all Independence days and shamed the aurora borealis. It was a great, genuine, spectacular demonstration of modern methods of war given by soldiers who had used them in the field or prepared them in secret. A few thousand persons saw it yesterday. As the program will be repeated this afternoon and tonight and tomorrow afternoon and tomorrow night the witnesses should be numbered by the hundred thousand for they will not see its like again.

After dark last night the pyrotechnic display was simply bewildering. Star shells and high flung flares illuminated the whole region with all the colors of the spectrum. White smoke screens roared across the parade ground, driven by the wind into the faces of a supposititious foe. Rockets screaming toward the zenith and burst in great, lasting balls of orange and red fire.

Real Shells Used In 'Battle'

By day the same field was the scene not only of a demonstration of gases, smoke screens, wicked combinations of oil which, fired in projectiles from a new mortar, sets the very water or rocks ablaze, and all the other deadly offensive and protective paraphernalia of the new chemical warfare, but of a battle probably as realistic as anything that could be staged after November 11 last.

Behind trenches big guns and in the trenches machine-guns hurled real projectiles and real bullets at the enemy trying to approach from behind a hill up Moshulu way. And if that wasn't enough, projectiles were fired from trench mortars which burst in the air over the enemy's head and sprayed molten metal upon him.

And finally a flock of tanks came tearing from behind the woods—woods—lumbering granddaddy tanks and the spry little whippets, cutting circles around the big ones and firing from every port. The tanks finally reached the trenches, but that apparently did not signify that they always are bound to do so in the opinion of the army officers who were running the show in connection with the Victory Liberty Loan campaign.

From Fire Control Hill, an eminence just east of Broadway at 252nd Street, Lieut.-Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale, chief of trench warfare of the army, directed operations from a telephone station in a tree. The exhibition for the Ordnance Department, was in general charge of Lieut.-Col. Bernard Lentz of the General Staff and for the Chemical Warfare Service of Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, the man who developed that branch of the American army during the war.

North of the hill six ten-ton tanks were in ambush. They were coming past a swamp and over a level green space south of the hill where a line of trenches with sand bag parapets were filled with soldiers commanded by Major Arthur Franzen. Most of the soldiers are veterans of active service at Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel. Back of the trench was a battery of four eight inch howitzers. These and the other artillery were under the command of Col. Robert C. Garrett, who was in France eighteen months with the Forty-fourth Coast Artillery regulars.

The men in the trenches let loose first with machine-guns against the imaginary enemy, their bullets singing up the ravine between the two hills. Then they spattered hand grenades, as the enemy get within fifty yards, thirty yards, ten yards. The enemy must have been driven back by the grenades, for a barrage of three inch shells was dropped from guns back of the trench into a swamp 1,500 yards to the north.

Three hundred six inch shells followed them from another battery. They traveled through the air six at a time, and the eye could easily follow their flight. Some of them exploded near the camouflaged tanks still lurking in the woods, but did no damage. Meanwhile the higher atmosphere was full of bright parachutes, which in a real battle at night would carry signal lights, but on this occasion were freighted only with American flags.

A shower of six inch shells, purposely fired so they fell short, failed to stop the tanks, which sallied down the ravine as if unaware that they were theoretically junk by this time. The tanks, reaching the trenches, sniffed a second and then waddled off to prove they could have crossed the parapet if they wanted to, by climbing a hill the side of which was nearly straight up and down.

At St. Mihiel and in the Argonne the American army found that one of the surest ways of disposing of machine-gun nests was to spray them with metal heated to about 5,000 degree Fahrenheit. From Stokes mortars, after the tanks had disappeared, these same thermite bombs were fired into the air yesterday. Exploding, they shot forth a burst of yellowish green smoke and then a widely scattering rain of white hot drops of metal.

Then there was another projectile filled with oils some of which, uniting, flamed as soon as exposed to the air. Gen. Fries and Major Sutherland, his chief aide in the demonstration, did not think it wise actually to shoot one of these vicious things, but a soldier mounted a ledge of rock on top of a hill and threw it down the ledge. The resulting pyre of smoke mounted sky high and beneath it fire, racing from ledge to ledge, splashed the whole southern slope of the hill.

Spectators had been cleared away from the danger zone, but as they weren't sure the smoke enveloping them was harmless they were frightened for a few seconds.

The General had a row of flame projectors which would have squirted liquid fire, but, as Major Sutherland remarked: "In war you have to take chances, but there's no sense in doing it today. The flame projector is not absolutely safe for the man holding it. He might be burned to crisp himself. So we have the projectors here to let the people see them, but will not use them."

There were canvas huts into which the public might stick its head and see how it felt to be attacked by a weak mixture of mustard, sneezing or tear gas; there were "airplane floats," designed for use by the trans-Atlantic aviators, of the navy. Over the ocean a float emitting smoke will be dropped by day and a smoke emitting fire at night, so that looking backward along the floats the pilot will know whether he is keeping a straight line, which his compass cannot tell him.

There were bottles that looked like an array of soda pop, but really contained samples of most of the gases used in the war. By touching off smoke boxes the army officers showed spectators, standing pop eyed along the side-lines, just how the navy screens its ships from observation when it wants to.

The loudest noise of all in the collection of noises that figured in the Chemical Warfare Show proved to be nothing but noise. It came from the "terrifying bomb," the only purpose of which is to startle the enemy with its pop and flash when thrown at him like a hand grenade and make him move to some other spot.

These are only a few of the wonders to be seen and heard at Van Cortlandt Park. And off to one side is an observation balloon, in whose car anyone may take a trip who buys $20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, which Miss Marie Wells of 309 West Eighty-sixth Street did yesterday. There are also airplane rides for heavy bond buyers. All sorts of artillery is on display, including a gun so big it is mounted on a flat car and has three other cars in its train just to wait on it.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB ATTENDS CHINESE FEAST

Affair In Evening Follows Meeting In Afternoon At The Carlton

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club met at the Carlton Cafe yesterday afternoon and conducted a discussion of the topic "A comparison of ancient and modern Chinese women" under the leadership of Miss Sarah M. Bosworth. Miss Laura White, editor of The Women's Messenger, spoke on the contribution of women to Chinese history, literature and art and Miss Ward, honorary secretary of the Y.W.C.A., read a paper on "What Chinese women are doing for the betterment of their sex." The meeting was followed by a Cantonese feast held at the Choy Lo Kiu restaurant, North Szechuen Road.

After some opening remarks by Miss Bosworth, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, the incoming chairman of the department, asked for volunteer workers for the program of the ensuing year, when the department will follow a detailed study of Chinese art and literature.

Miss Ward showed by citing organisations and individuals how modern Chinese women are interested in social service, food sanitation, the care of babies, pure milk question, health problems and the like.

The elaborate dinner was attended by Consul-General Thomas Sammons and other leading Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chur acted as interpreters and explained the ingredients and preparation of each dish and the Chinese etiquette in connection with such a feast.

HSU'S TWO MANDATES AIMED AT MOVEMENTS

President Takes Steps To End Boycott And Suppress Students' Activity

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 1.—President Hsu will issue two mandates tonight, one regarding the Japanese boycott and the other with reference to the activities of the students. The President has for some time past regarded both the boycott and the students' movement as in many respects dangerous to the Government, and his mandates are an effort to keep both movements within what he considers reasonable limits.

The mandate regarding the boycott will say that this movement traces its origin to the Tsingtau question. After reviewing the history of Tsingtau since it was occupied by the Germans, the President points out that Japan has pledged herself to return the Leased Territory to China, and that hence there is no cause for undue popular excitement and the boycott of Japanese goods.

Asserts Officials Are Loyal

The Shantung Railway agreements have nothing whatever to do with the Tsingtau case and the people have been misled in believing that these two cases were related, as well as in thinking Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang guilty of treason to their country in negotiating these agreements. There are, the President says, a number of government documents on file that show the absolute loyalty of these three officials.

The people have been stirred up by agitators whose motives are selfish and whose activities are pernicious. This has greatly embarrassed the Government, which is keenly interested in the welfare of the country and probably better qualified to take wise action than the average man in the street. The people should, accordingly, trust the Government and keep calm; and the chief officials in Peking and the provinces should see to it that the people pursue their normal activities and that all previous mandates relative to the peace and welfare of the country are enforced.

Second Mandate To Students

The mandate relative to the students is practically a repetition of the mandate issued early in May and says that students are primarily educated to become useful citizens of their country. Therefore they should pursue their studies regularly and leave affairs of state to those who have been appointed to deal with them. The present activities of the students may be compared with the attitude of children who think they can conduct the family household better than their parents; they cannot do it, and their attempts only result in confusion and disaster.

Hence the Ministry of Education and the various heads of the Government schools throughout the country are instructed to take the situation in hand and see to it that the students resume their studies at once. The Students' Union and the Volunteer Corps should be suppressed, and those who dare to hold political meetings and commit acts that are a breach of the public peace must be punished in accordance with the terms of earlier mandates. The government has hitherto been lenient with the students in view of the positions that they will some day occupy and in view of their misguided and youthful enthusiasm. But the students must now observe the laws of the country, otherwise they will be punished by the very laws that they have failed to observe.

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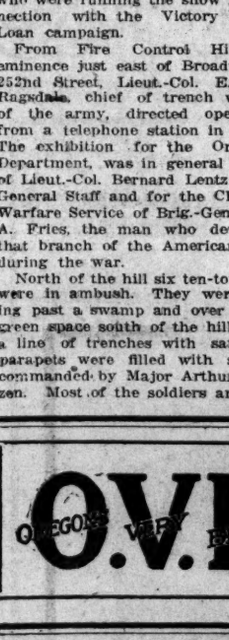

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. 168.

Chinese Stores Throughout Shanghai Join Strike By Closing Their Doors

(Continued from Page 1)

to the sympathy of the populace with the movement and to the organisation of the student unions, which spread the word.

Many shopkeepers in Nantao and Chapei, responding to the call of the students yesterday following General Lu Yung-hsian's order against meetings and the consequent failure of the Union to meet with the Chamber of Commerce, did not open their shops at all. Those who did quickly closed them again and crowds gathered before the doorways and in the tea houses and food shops to discuss the situation. Streamers placed across the streets and posters pasted on shop fronts, walls and telephone poles exhorted all to preserve order, but to remain firm in the movement. "Let us not be uncivil," "The worst thing you can do for the cause is to strike a Japanese," "Preserve order," were among the injunctions placarded, while small posters on shop doors carried the announcement that the premises were closed "To save our country" or "To save the distressed students." Still other streamers and posters urging the enforcement of the boycott and the ousting of the "traitors" in Peking were posted everywhere. By 8 a.m. the Chinese city was more effectively closed to business than on the first day of the China New Year. Groups of students paraded the streets and Boy Scouts, early on duty, were assisting the military police to keep the crowds moving.

Deaf To Police Appeals

A throng gathered at the big Chen Huang Miao, the city's principal temple and here, as to other points, an official of the military police, with a strong bodyguard, came to urge the people to go back to their occupations. In an eloquent and passionate harangue he endeavored to convince the shopkeepers that they were doing injury only to themselves. The students who were inciting them to strike, he said, had little to worry about. They were fed and cared for by their parents. With the shopkeepers it was an entirely different matter. They might strike for a day without hurt, but in two days, or three, hardship would come. If they did no business they must hunger, and their parents and children must hunger with them.

When the officer had concluded the three or four hawkers of flowers who displayed their wares before the big incense burners packed up their pots and sprays and the lone notion dealer whose place was open slammed up his shutters and closed shop with an emphatic bang which was more expressive answer to their exhorter than anything the crowd might have said.

This was early in the day. At 10:30 a.m. the crowds of students and others in the Chinese city began to flow into Frenchtown. Along the Boulevard des Deux Republiques, the border line, the shutters of the previously open shops went up like magic as the crowd passed. The side streets leading to the Rue du Consulat followed suit. So did the Rue du Consulat. The crowd spread along Avenue Edward VII and filtered through the streets into the International Settlement, to the accompaniment of closing shutters. And so the movement carried on—up to and along Nanking Road, the large silk and silver shops, the Wing On and Sincere stores, all the Chinese establishments throwing to their doors—and still on to meet a similar wave sweeping in from Chapei.

Japanese Attacked

The first disorders came shortly before noon and among the first Japanese made the subject of rowdy treatment were two officials of the intelligence department of the Japanese Consulate, sent out to investigate conditions. The two men, S. Mariyama and T. Hashino, were attacked by a crowd of loafers on the French Bund, just below the Banque Industrielle, French Police and Mr. B. Firth, British Naval Intelligence Officer, went to their assistance and Mr. V. Gensburger, who happened to be passing in a motor car, drove up and called to the rescue party to make for the car. The men were pulled into the machine and driven to the French police station, the crowd shouting that the men had been trying to poison tea kongs and the city wells. The French police telephoned to Inspector Vaughan of the Municipal department, who sent a delegation of detectives in a motor car. The two Japanese then proceeded to Central Station and thence to their Consulate. Both were badly bruised by the mob.

The next assault was made on a Japanese curio dealer named Hokugo, living at 86 Woosung Road, who had come out of the Chinese City under escort of the Chinese military police. When he reached Rue Montauban he was set upon by a crowd of Chinese and was saved from serious injury by French and Annamite police, assisted by Mr. J. L. Cowen, manager of the Oriental Press and a special constable of the International Settlement. Five French sergeants with drawn revolvers kept the crowd back while Mr. Cowen led the curio dealer down Avenue Edward VII to the police station. The man was cut over the eye and had numerous body bruises.

Other Assaults Made

In the Hongkew district two Japanese were assaulted by loafers. Shortly before noon a Japanese named Nagai, living at 7 Miller Road, was riding a bicycle along Seward Road when a crowd closed in on him, jostled him off the machine, beat him and wrecked the bicycle. He was rescued by Chinese who dashed in and remonstrated with the dirorderly elements.

Early in the afternoon another Japanese named Minami, living on Woosung Road, was riding in a ricsha on Woosung Road near Range Road. A crowd of Chinese started jeering and throwing things and, after tipping over the rischa pursued him. The fugitive took refuge in a Japanese shop and the crowd dispersed. Minami was struck several times, having the back of his head cut slightly.

No other attacks on Japanese were reported during the day and though crowds collected at various points, no more disturbances took place until evening. The crowds in the International Settlement during the afternoon gathered chiefly along Nanking Road, particularly near the Chekiang Road corner, where they at times threatened to completely block the thoroughfares. The hotels, tea houses and shop verandahs in this vicinity were jammed with people but order was preserved without difficulty and there was no disposition shown toward disorder.

The Wing On Company, after the store was closed, put their motor delivery vans at the disposal of the Boy Scouts, transporting detachments to various posts about the city. The youngsters took up posts every 50 or 100 feet along the main streets. The cars flew large flags urging crowds not to make trouble. The crowds cheered every time the flag passed.

Order Street Cleared

Louza police station reserves were ordered out at 9:30 o'clock last night to clear Nanking Road. Thousands gathered in front of Wing On's while every side street from Fokien Road to Kwangse Road was thronged. Traffic was practically at a standstill when Chief Inspector Kerrigan ordered out a detail of foreigners and his reserves. Lines of police swept the crowds before them and into the side streets but it was necessary to maintain a strong force to keep the Nanking Road clear.

While the police were working, students and strike leaders exhorted the crowds to be orderly while employes of the Wing On Company and hundreds thronging the balconies of the Great Eastern Hotel cheered.

No Resistance Shown

The crowd made no efforts to resist the police and the only semblance of disorder was the throwing of a bottle from a window in the Great Eastern Hotel. The bottle missed a policeman's head by inches.

Chinese Boy scouts did excellent work keeping the crowds back until the police reserves were ordered out.

To assure the Shanghai Municipal Council that the striking students will not only refrain from participating in any riotous movement but will on the contrary help the authorities in suppression disorder, the Shanghai Students' Union yesterday addressed the following letter to Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the council. The letter reads:

"In view of the serious situation which has arisen in this city today because of the closing of schools and shops, the Students' Union desires to express its wish to co-operate with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

"The purpose of the students strike is to express indignation against the treason of the North. For fear of disorder in the International Settlement, we are using all our influence to make the students maintain peace and order."

Merchants Hold Meeting

Yesterday afternoon a large gathering of merchant representatives met in the Carlton Cafe at 5 o'clock to discuss what steps to take with regard to the strike.

The meeting was held at the invitation of the Students' Union of Shanghai but the merchants themselves took a prominent part in the discussions. Delegates representing the merchant bodies and the students, as well as the Chinese press, participated in the discussions. Their views were unanimous that the purpose of the strike was to demand the dismissal and punishment of the "traitors," and that it should not be called off until Peking had complied with the demand. The student representatives earnestly urged the merchants not to consider the fate of the students arrested in Peking as, they pointed out, the students were prepared to die or suffer any persecution which the Peking officials might dictate. Several speakers emphasised the point that the strike was not an anti-foreigner movement, even the Japanese were to be spared. All present promised to advise their friends to help to maintain peace and order.

The meeting then unanimously decided to issue a statement by wire to the whole country. It was also decided that the organisations represented, namely, the merchants, organisations, Chinese newspapers, labor organisations and the Students' Union should form a permanent federation, and that another meeting be held today at the General Chamber of Commerce. Messrs. Yu Ya-ching and others were elected to approach the Chamber for permission to use the building.

Draft Of Message

The following is a translation of the draft wire to be despatched to the provinces and merchant organisations throughout the country:

"Address. For attempting to save the country and to prevent the Peking Government signing a treaty calculated to surrender to an alien race the sovereignty of China, many students have been arrested without cause by the order of the Peking Government, which insists on affording protection to the several traitors. Four hundred of these students are now in prison while many of them are subjected to inhuman treatment. Since the Peking Government has decided to use high pressure it is evident that no empty protest would avail. The merchants and laborers of this city have this day stopped all business and work to show their fullest sympathy with the students.

"As long as the traitors remain unpunished and unremoved the strike will continue. We swear that we shall not look backward. We earnestly hope that we shall receive your active support.

"Federation of Merchant, Educational, Press and other organisations, Shanghai."

101 Arrests In Nantao

One hundred and one students have been arrested by the Nantao police, according to returns received at the Students' Union, Bubbling Well Road, last night. Some of them were immediately released, others set free after a warning, while about 30 are still in custody.

The number of students arrested, with the names of their schools, are: Ta Tung College, 50 (only three were taken into custody first but the other 47 followed the police to the station and were also detained and questioned); Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, 4; Ching Chong Middle School, 6; Nanyang Middle School, 8, (several injured); Nanyang College, 5; Chen Tien School, 4; the Provincial Commercial School, 4; the Second Middle School of Soochow University, 3; the Chung Hua Technical School, 3; Fu Tan College, 6; Pootung Middle School, 6; the Ming Li Middle School, 1 and the Ming Sung Girls' School, 1.

Commercial Federation Protests

The Shanghai Commercial Federation, consisting of 62 leading commercial associations, demanded the immediate release of the students arrested in Peking and the punishment of the pro-Japanese officials yesterday in a telegram which was sent to President Hsu Shih-chang and the Cabinet, urging them to listen to the public will as otherwise the whole country is expected to be in uproar. Other local organisations sent similar messages.

Edict Against Students

The City Magistrate issued an order yesterday urging the merchants to resume their business. The proclamation stated that the merchants themselves would suffer in this movement and the longer they held out the greater would be their loss. It further ordered the arrest of any more students who dare to incite merchants to strike.

Wharf Coolies Strike

The Shanghai laborers, who up to the present have not been organised, have also struck. In a letter sent to the Commercial Federation signed by the wharf coolies, they stated that they would strike for at least three days in order to let Peking know that even they do not approve of Peking's action. They further asked for co-operation and the holding of a joint meeting of the merchants and labor leaders in Shanghai.

Descent On Markets

The Hongkew and other markets were made the objective of frantic attack by cooks and houseboys yesterday noon, when hotel and boarding-housekeepers and housewives caught the rumor that there would be no provisions offered for sale today. The Woosung Road was clogged with richas loaded with vegetables and meats until the Hongkew Market closed.

It was stated that no beef was killed at the slaughterhouse yesterday afternoon and that no fish would be shipped in from Ningpo this morning.

Japanese Are Attacked By Angry Canton Crowds

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 4.—The following report of the recent anti-Japanese disturbances in Canton from an unimpeachable source was received by Reuter's representative today:

About sunset on May 30 an unruly Chinese crowd of several thousand, joined by some students, made attacks on Japanese passersby, resulting in seven Japanese being wounded, two seriously. During the affray some Japanese took refuge on a boat nearby, which was a target for extreme violence by the lawless crowds until it capsised. The Japanese would have been drowned but for the assistance of the Chinese water police.

Stores Are Stormed

The mob molested all Japanese in the streets and subsequently stormed a Japanese shop and the Chinese stores exhibiting Japanese goods, smashing the windows and destroying articles of Japanese origin.

On the morning of the 31st a Japanese passenger arriving from Hongkong, on landing, was set upon by a Chinese crowd but managed to reach Shameen although injured.

All day threats of renewed assaults on Japanese were freely circulated and the streets were full of gangs of rowdies ready to molest them. The riotous zone was patroled by Chinese soldiers and armed policemen but nothing eventuated, the disturbances subsiding towards evening.

Warnings Are Issued

The Tuchun and the Chief of Police have conjointly circularised the city warning against attempts to disturb the peace of the city. The day passed without incident.

On the morning of June 1 order was practically restored, the Chinese shops on the Bund trading as usual.

The Japanese Consul-General at Shameen has requested the Military Governor to take steps to suppress the movement as it is likely to incite boycotting disturbances, and to assure the safety of the Japanese residents in Canton demanding, in addition, the punishment of the miscreants.

CHINKIANG STUDENTS OUT

Chinkiang, June 3.—The students of all the Government and Mission High Schools and the students of the Government Ninth Normal School went on strike today. For some days there has been great excitement among the student classes; but they have been held in check by the unwillingness of the school authorities to acquiesce in their plan for a general strike. Today, however, the students walked out without the consent of the various heads of the schools concerned; and the principal of the Sixth Provincial School has resigned his position. The students are planning to carry on an active propaganda work among business and other circles. They have taken the position that if they are to become an enslaved people there is nothing to be gained by further study; and they are also convinced that if the entire student body of China is willing to sacrifice itself for the salvation of the country some good will of necessity result. The result of the movement is being watched with the greatest interest and excitement. The students are quiet and orderly and are determined to give no occasion for official interference.

Girls Besiege Palace

Over a thousand girl students gathered round the Presidential Palace yesterday morning and demanded the release of the arrested students and to stand firm on the Tsingtau question, according to a Peking telegram last night.

The message further says that the Peking police authorities have issued an order to the Chamber of Commerce forbidding the merchants to join the students' movement or to boycott any Japanese goods. The order threatened to demand the immediate return of the monetary advances made by the Government to the merchants for the maintenance of the Peking market in the first year of the Republic unless the order is complied with.

Melee At Wuchang

A number of students were injured in Wuchang, Hupeh, in a melee with the military police following the latter's interference with the anti-Japanese demonstration, according to a Wuchang telegram last night. A huge crowd of students then proceeded to the police headquarters and bottled it up. Troops were then called out by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh and the crowd was dispersed with armed force.

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FOUR TEAM SERIES HERE FOR ALLIED RED CROSS

Baseball Nines From Philippines And Tientsin To Play Shanghai And Navy

A fast Filipino team, the Navy, Shanghai and probably the 15th U. S. Infantry nine from Tientsin will play a series here late in July for the benefit of Allied Red Cross funds, it was announced last night. The series will be under the direction of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club.

Arrangements have already been made for the coming of the Filipino team, the Philippine Scouts nine, one of the fastest in the Islands and the only nine to defeat the crack Olympic team that represented the Philippines in the open series held in connection with the Far Eastern Championship Games. Captain R. T. Gilmore, Provost Marshal of Manila, who is here on leave, is one of the men responsible for the series.

The Filipino team that will come here will include Birtulpo, one of the best hurlers ever developed in the Islands. In the final game of the open series for the championship of the Philippines, Birtulpo defeated the Olympic nine 8-4, allowing but four hits. Lieutenant Steil, an officer of the Scouts, plays third base for the Filipinos and another American officer will accompany the men on the trip to Shanghai.

The Navy has assured a team. Shanghai will have a strong aggregation ready and there is every reason to expect that the 15th Infantry nine of Tientsin will receive permission from the Commanding General in Manila to play the series.

The exact date of the opening game can not be settled until a definite answer is received from the athletic officer at Tientsin.

Week-end Cricket

S. V. C. vs. Recs Today

The Shanghai Cricket Club first XI will meet the Recreation Club cricketers on the S.C.C. ground at 5:30 p.m. today, the match being continued tomorrow, starting at 2:30 p.m.

The S.C.C. will be represented by: W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. N Hansell, Dr. H. H. Morris, W. H Moule, H. Middleton, E. W. Stagg, R Grimshaw, W. S. Read, E. G. B Lover, E. L. M. Barrett, (Capt.) Reserve: E. G. Tait, J. M. Pearson.

Parsees vs. Police

The Parsee Cricket Club will meet the Police Recreation Club at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon on the Police ground.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 28.—Cricket: At Lords today the match between the Australians and Middlesex was drawn.

RACES TOMORROW

The International Recreation Club holds its 55th race meeting at Kiangwan tomorrow and Monday. The first saddling bell will ring at 3 p.m. sharp each day. Special trains will leave Shanghai North station at 2:10 p.m., 2:25 p.m. and 2:40 p.m. Tiffins and refreshments may be secured at the course.

Band Concert Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March—Our Director ..... Bigelow
Overture—Mignon ..... Thomas
Waltz—Blue Rose ... Knight Legan
Selection—The Grass Widow. Hiram
(a) One Step—Hitting the High Spots ..... Weidt
(b) Fox Trot—I ain't got Nobody Much ..... Graham
Selection—The Spring Chicken Caryll

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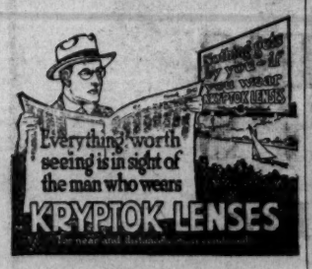

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Commerce Chamber Outlines Program

(Continued from Page 1)

always existed between the American and Chinese business men. Americans want to continue to do business in China. They want to conduct their business in a straightforward above-board manner and they ask no special advantage that is not accorded to others."

Presents Problems

In discussing measures necessary to assure for American trade an equal opportunity with other nations, Mr. Dollar submitted the following concrete problems "which must be considered without delay."

Mr. Dollar made the following recommendations for consideration and enactment by the chamber:

1. It is very necessary that encouragement of a substantial character be given to American loans to China and to the sale of Chinese securities in the American market; for the reason that in China trade follows the loan.

2. It is necessary that adequate shipping facilities under the American flag be provided, not only for the Pacific but the Yangtsze River as well. By her predominant position in the Pacific shipping trade, Japan has been enabled to side track a considerable part of the American trade which was dependent upon Japanese ships for transportation. American bottoms for American goods is essential to the development of American trade in China and it must embrace the Yangtsze River as well as the Pacific. Japanese ships often discharge American cargo at Kobe for trans-shipment and apparently juggle the trans-shipping arrangements in a manner so that the American goods often arrive in China after much delay, sometimes in a damaged condition and sometimes short cargo; not to mention the added expense in connection with the trans-shipment which has often been disproportionally high.

In this connection, it is imperative that American ships carry American goods under freight rates as favorable as those obtaining from the European ports to Shanghai and capable of meeting the competition of the Japanese ships carrying American goods on the Pacific.

3. American banking facilities capable of quoting dollar exchange and of participating in the commercial and industrial enterprise in China are necessary to American trade advancement. In the past, banks in China have been confined almost entirely to exchange operations. The future needs of American trade will require capital and organisation capable of meeting the Commercial and industrial needs of the new China. American financial cooperation in industrial enterprises in China is essential to American trade expansion.

4. If American firms organising for business in China are to compete successfully with those of other nationalities, it is necessary that Federal incorporation be provided, permitting the incorporation of American firms in China under a Federal charter and free from income and other home taxes. At present the British firms can incorporate under the Hongkong Ordinances free from any tax obligations to their home government.

5. It is difficult for Americans at home to appreciate the necessity of an American News Service in a foreign country, but if they were to live in China a few years they would realise that the American news which comes to China through other than American News Service is often distorted and selected in a way which is not advantageous to American prestige in this country. There is now a very effective News Service recently organised and operating in a way most helpful to American interests. This, however, is a part of our war service and unless special provision is made, will be discontinued after some months. It is carrying on a very effective working arrangement with the native Chinese press and doing a great work for the advancement of American interests. It needs the full-hearted support of American interests at home and it will reimburse these interests many fold in the results it makes for the advancement of our trade in this country.

6. There should be maintained at Peking a school accommodating one hundred students for the training of young Americans in the Chinese language and customs. These men should have a two-year course of study and be allowed $1,000.00 a year during their training, with the understanding that the United States Government may select certain of them for the Consular and other government work in China, and that the others may accept positions with American firms in this country or in such other fields of activity as are offered. Even though some may return to the United States it will help to educate Americans at home in things Chinese.

7. If American trade in China is to grow proportionately with the possibilities which this country has to offer, the American people must know China better, which means that American colleges and high schools must be encouraged to give courses in Chinese geography, history and commerce the same as they now give courses in the geography, history and commerce of the European counters.

8. The American Government maintains at Peking about 200 men in its Legation Guard and has an Infantry Regiment at Tientsin. The selective draft system should be used in choosing the men for these details so that those who profess a desire to study Chinese and fit themselves for work in China, may be given preference and opportunities accorded them during their detail of service at Peking or Tientsin to carry on the study of the Chinese language and customs, under a properly organised school for this purpose.

9. The United States Government should purchase sites for Consulates at the important centers of trade in China and erect on these sites buildings adapted to the purposes. These buildings should be in thoroughly American style, furnished throughout with American equipment and serve as models of American construction and equipment. At Shanghai there should be a building capable of accommodating the United States Consular office, the United States Court for China, the American Post Office, the Commercial Attache and the representative of the United States Treasury Department—in addition to which there should be space set aside for an exposition of American machinery and other manufactured products and a large auditorium with some small committee rooms for the meeting of Americans and for Chinese-American functions. This building should be of American architecture, built as far as practical of American materials and equipped and furnished throughout with the best grade of American furnishings. Chinese are now enthusiastically accepting Western methods and ideas and an American Consulate building, similar to these plans, would have a great influence in the community in establishing American standards.

10. All railroads in China in which foreign interests are involved should be unified, commercialised and deprived of political significance. This will eliminate the very vexatious spheres of influence which at present militate against the extension of American enterprise in this country and also hinder the uniform development of China.

11. Unless the concessions in the important treaty ports of China at present held under special national auspices are internationalised or extraterritoriality abolished it will be necessary for the furtherance of American trade that American interests secure from the Chinese Government, concessions of a similar nature to provide facilities for the residence and operation of Americans and American firms.

12. All foreign troops quartered in China other than those provided for by the Protocol of 1900 should be withdrawn from the country and all spheres of influence abolished in order that the principle of the open door of equal opportunity shall actually prevail, which will be the only safe guarantee to the free extension and development of American trade on a basis of equal opportunity in competition with that of other nations.

13. The present trans-Pacific cable service is entirely inadequate to the needs of American trade in the Far East. In the Atlantic there are 11 cables, whereas we have but one on the Pacific and this is constantly breaking down, and its rates are very high. We need a direct wireless service between the Pacific Coast and China, via Hawaii and the Philippines, in addition to another trans-Pacific cable, and rates at least one half of those which obtain at present if we are to compete successfully with European and Asiatic firms.

The following officers were elected for 1920—President, Mr. J. Harold Dollar; Vice-President, Mr. W. C. Sprague; treasurer, Mr. E. L. Baker; secretary, Mr. J. B. Powell; Committee—Messrs. H. H. Arnold, E. L. Baker, J. H. Dollar, J. W. Gallagher, L. Jacob, J. J. Keegan, W. B. Nichols, B. Atwood Robinson, W. C. Sprague, Stewart P. Elliott, A. R. Hager, N. T. Saunders.

After the business meeting moving pictures of American industries were screened.

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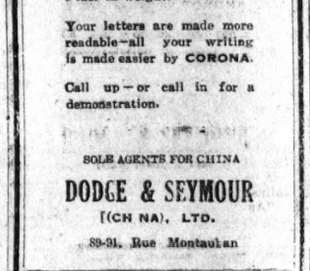

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

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Japan's American Trade Outgrows Knickerbockers

Nipponese Banker Asserts Finance, A World Citizen, Knows No Racial Prejudice, In Relating Passing Of Foreign Trade In The Orient From The Amateur Stage

By Adachi Kinnosuke

New York, April 18.—Japan's American trade is getting out of its knickerbockers rather rapidly. At any rate R. Ichinomiya, resident manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, told me so yesterday, as we sat in one corner of a few acres of marble and mahogany in the Equitable Building, which houses its New York branch. And the one poetic and profitable thing to do with knickerbockers, he added, is to outgrow them. That, at least, is the idea of Japanese business interests here.

"Before the war, in 1914, there were some thirty leading Japanese firms located here engaged in American-Japanese trade of various types," Mr. Ichinomiya said. "Today we have thirty more houses than we had then. Before the war the aggregate capital of the Japanese companies of this type was about $50,000,000 gold. Today the sum stands at about $180,000,000. In other words, while their number increased about 100 percent, their capitalisation increased 260 percent.

Japan Leaving From Former Isolation

"The growth is pleasing. For the brass band emphasis of this little parade of figures in on the international expansion of Japan's business and financial activities. It tells the story of Japan's racing away from the provincial isolation of the 'orphan island of the Pacific' at a pretty lively pace. Just take a look about this office. We employ about seventy people. Fifty of the number, as you see, are Americans. Only twenty are Japanese. Yet we are a Japanese corporation.

"As for our customers, they are even more emphatically cosmopolitan in that they represent almost all the leading countries of the two Americas, Europe and the Far East—Chinese, East Indians, South Americans, Canadians, British, Japanese and the rest. The fact is, and it is a very trite one, that banking success nowadays depends altogether on the ability of a bank to furnish the best facilities for the lines the customers are interested in. Not, all the Japanese firms use our bank—by no means. And, as I have just hinted, we have on our books a number of American firms.

"There is no feudalism in modern finance; clannishness passed with the Middle Ages with the Japanese as with other peoples. Finance is a world citizen; there is no question of race discrimination with it. Our people have invested a goodly amount in other countries' securities. The Japanese government bought about $150,000,000 worth of bonds of various types, all issued in the United States. In addition to that, private corporations and individuals of our country put in about $80,000,000 also in bonds issued in the United States."

"While the Japanese merchants have been pushing themselves ahead in the field of American-Japanese trade, how about the American firms?" I asked. "Have they held their own against the Japanese competitions?"

"Well, yes, they have—to a certain extent, that is to say. The American houses engaged in the importing and exporting business between here and the Orient have been making progress right along. But not quite as rapidly and extensively as the Japanese. The reasons for this are simple:

When Nippon Trade Was Beginning

"When Japan entered international commerce there were at the open ports of Japan, and on this side of the Pacific, for that matter, precious few traders engaged in the Oriental trade who had a thoroughly scientific training for it, or sound experiences in it. In those days of the beginning of things Japan's foreign commerce was largely in the hands of either Occidental commercial adventurers or mere amateurs who accidentally stumbled into it simply because they happened to be out there on the spot in the Orient, and opportunity thoughtfully knocked at their doors. To this class of traders profit came easily in those early days. This lucky state of things did not last; was never meant to last.

"The time of awakening came. It dawned upon a certain class of Japanese that the only salvation of commercial Japan was in her international trade. They woke to the realisation that the United States of America was the richest customer for Japanese products.

"They were not the most stupid people in the world. And their devotion, their application and their toil began to bring forth fruits, and some of them succeeded in gaining a thoroughly sound understanding of the situation and the art of meeting the commercial needs of the two peoples. After that they got right down to brass tacks, as our American friends would say. And they sailed straight for the mark—and they have been at it even since—harder than ever if anything.

Secret Of Success Of Japanese

"Right here let me point out another fact. While the Japanese were making their devoted study of the international trade of the Pacific basin, there were also quite a number of the American traders who were gradually awakening to the real significance of the governing business there. And these particular Americans have succeeded quite as well if not better than the Japanese themselves.

"Another reason for the greater success of the Japanese is that America puts prime and paramount emphasis on her domestic trade. That is the sanest and most logical thing in the world. When one can sell a pair of shoes at $10 a pair right at his factory door, why, in the name of sense, should he adventure forth over the seven seas to sell the same pair at $5 to a heathen 6,000 miles away? To many of the American manufacturers and merchants foreign trade looked like lunacy and an insult of business intelligence rolled into one. That wondrous wall—which makes the Eternal Wall of China look like a mud fence—called the protective tariff; what was that for, anyway? On the American side of it spring smiled, except in a panic year once in a long while; on the other side of it, stern and pitiless winter of international competition howled like a polar blast.

"A few far-sighted and prophet-visioned among the American business men did, of course, take a good many thoughtful looks over the wall. They were quick and keen to realise that the foreign market was essential as a balance wheel for the productive industries of America. At that, the prime emphasis was distinctly and decidedly on the domestic market first and last.

"Now turn to the Japanese side of the picture. There the prime emphasis is, and has ever been, on the foreign field. Japan can never live on her domestic demand alone. Necessity, pure and simple, was the whip which lashed the Japanese traders into the international trade.

"The all-important thing is that the trade which was valued at 198,401,415 yen in 1910 and at 293,310,085 yen in 1914 airplaned to 1,151,478,714 yen in 1918, of which 547,639,172 yens' worth was exported from America and 603,839,542 yens' worth was imported into it. This happy result was brought about by the combined efforts of both the American and Japanese merchants. And what is even more pertinent than that is that the real benefit from all this trade expansion between the United States and Japan has fallen to the manufacturers and producers of both America and Japan, and eminently to the good of both countries."

Forestry Students Back From Japan

Twenty-five forestry students of the University of Nanking, of whom 12 will graduate this summer, have just completed a one-month inspection trip in Japan. The party, accompanied by two instructors, Messrs. D. Y. Lin and J. L. Sample, reported that it was courteously received everywhere and expressed satisfaction with the information obtained on the tour.

Among points of interest which the students visited were the Bureau of Forestry, the Imperial University, the Agricultural and Forestry School and experimental station and the Garden and Museum in Tokio, the state forestry near Katsuura, the parks in Nara, the old capital of Japan, the private gardens at Kioto and the old forest in Yoshino of 1,000,460 acres.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

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Amis du Soldat Aveugle		2,913.90
Aide et Assistance Coloniale		1,065.00
Hopital Auxiliaire de Sceaux		233.50
La Protection du Reforme No 2		1,969.90
Fund for War Devasted Villages (Secours aux Pays Reconquis)		2,462.30
		Francs 13,733.00

P. Legendre,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hunan Tuchun's Loan From Japanese Angers People Of Province

Protests Also Are Made Over His Purchase Of Arms From Nipponese

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 1.—General Chang Ching-yao, the Tuchun of Hunan, who recently obtained 1,000 rifles and the necessary ammunition for them from the Yung Chang Company, a Japanese firm located at Tientsin, has just negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The loan was negotiated through General Chang's fourth brother, the security being the Hsu Shih Spinning Mills at Changsha. The arrangements for this loan are now well known in Changsha, and the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has received numerous telegrams from the Chinese merchants of that city protesting the loan and stating that the Tuchun should not be permitted to pawn the industrial assets of the province for funds with which to pay and equip his soldiers.

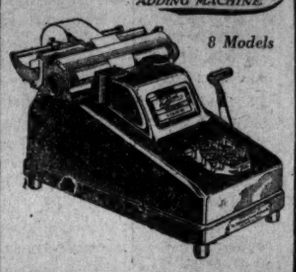
CAN YOU DANCE?

Advertiser, gentleman, gives dancing lessons. Latest ballroom dances. For particulars, apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

23906

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE

8 Models



Know this better figuring machine

The figure machine that is different and better—the machine that is portable and is carried to the work—wherever that work may be.

Ten keys, scientifically arranged, make the touch system of writing a reality.

The touch system and one-hand operation make greatest speed and accuracy. Sub-total in red without pressing a key—a grand-total in red with one hand—exclusive correction features—visible writing. Just a few points found on this better figuring machine.

We want to show you in your own office on your own particular work.

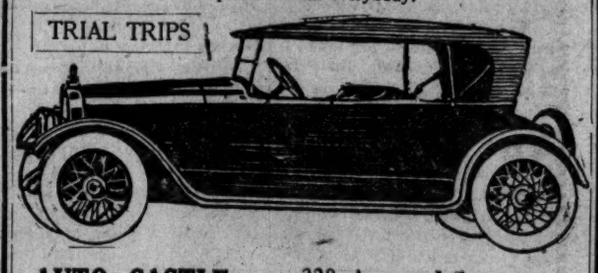
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Road, Shanghai
Phone C. 4778
Sole Agents for China

CARS New and Second-hand **CARS**

FOR SALE

All the well-known makes—4, 6, 8 and 12 Cylinders
ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES.
At prices to suit everybody.

TRIAL TRIPS



AUTO CASTLE 228 Avenue Joffre (Opp. French Fire Station): 'Phone, C. 402

The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Manufacturers of

ANILINE DYES — DRY COLORS

ACIDS — CHEMICALS

CARBON BLACK

Prices on application

37 Canton Road Shanghai

★ ★ **THE VENUS** ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements may be guarded against by Insuring Your Property with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

SHANGHAI

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

The Best Reputed

CIGAR FACTORY

in

MANILA

All Sizes and Shapes kept in Stock, a few of which are given below:—

Ricos Comerciantes	in boxes of	25	$3.50	Reina Victoria	in boxes of 50 $2.65
Invencibles	„	25	3.25	Reina Victoria	„ 100 4.70
Oriente Cabanet	„	50	5.25	Regalia Oriente	„ 50 1.80
Baronets	„	25	2.50	Londres	„ 100 3.00
Imperiales	„	25	2.25	Regalia Chica	„ 100 3.00
Perfectos	„	25	1.75	Princesas	„ 100 3.00
Estrellas	„	25	1.65	Cortado de la Reina	„ 100 2.50
Estrellas	„	50	3.00	Cortado Delicioso	„ 50 1.80
Parles	„	25	1.35	High Life in the East	„ 50 1.80
Ladies	„	25	1.40	Entreactos	„ 100 2.25
Brevas	„	50	2.20	Nuevo Habana	„ 100 2.60
Panetelas	„	50	2.25	Nuevo Cortado	„ 100 2.50
Superbas	„	25	2.25	2a Cortado	„ 100 1.60

Owing to high exchange prices have been reduced considerably

Be sure to get it at

WING ON'S

It Pays!

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 91.

Tenders for Various Materials

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of ROPE, PAINT, CLEANSING MATERIAL, LUBRICANTS AND SUNDRIES for dredgers and launches, to be delivered at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang before the end of June, 1919, and for the supply of STEEL, TIMBER, CEMENT for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1919, and STONE, GRAVEL and SAND for one year from 1st July to 30th June, 1920, to be delivered as per instructions.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders, marked "Materials" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board" should state the manufacturer of each article and must be sent in before noon, June 15th, 1919.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right to place separate contract for any article with any one of the tenderers.

(Signed)
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, 4th June, 1919.
23907

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

55th MEETING

7th and 9th June, 1919.

(Saturday and Monday)

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. Daily, sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—2.10 p.m. 2.25 p.m. 2.40 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
23908

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

Apply to:
KUAISHUNDO
No. 42, Chapoo Road

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the Bonds drawn on 15th May (second drawing) will begin on 30th June, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 05, 12, 26, 32, 45, 48, 55, 64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 27th May, 1919.
23848

TO LET

18, BAIKAL ROAD:

Large detached residence suitable for boarding house and situated near tramline.

For full particulars apply to
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient,
20, THE BUND,
Entrance on Nanking Road.
23913

TEXACO PRODUCTS

Lubricating Oils, Greases, Floor Oils, Liquid Asphalt, Paints, etc.

Distributed by
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Szechuen and Soochow Roads.
23914

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on 9th June, on account of Whit Monday holiday.
23910

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2331.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.
23826

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.
For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.
22240

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
23836

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

A Good Lunch

nicely and quickly served at
SULLIVANS CANDY STORE
11.30 until 2 p.m.
(excepting Sunday)

FOR SALE

A curious Porcelain Vase, made in the "Sung" Dynasty, nine inches in height, five colours like Jade, engraved with eighteen kinds of Idols and a Dragon-Head. For particulars and inspection, please apply to The Yah Da Heng, Dong Woo Lee, Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
協大亨同和里
23829

Variety Entertainment

for the Benefit of the
Institution for the Chinese Blind

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday, June 7th, at 3 p.m.

Exhibition by the Pupils of the Institution, Kindly assisted by:
Myra Bancroft Olive.....Soprano
Professor Harry Ore.....Piano
Miss Jansen .....Violin
Mr. Edwin A. Dearn...Conjuring
McTyiere School.
A very interesting programme has been arranged.

Tickets: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
23882

S.S. "West Munham"

The S.S. "West Munham" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Wednesday, June 11th, at 10.30 a.m.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents.
23897

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotencey) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
(Japanese) **Dr. WATANABE,** A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17846

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

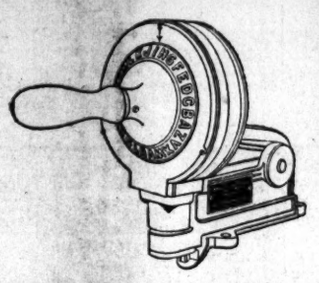
PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

When you buy a New Hat

If your dealer cannot put your initials or name on the band



SEND IT TO US

and we will perforate your name on the band without charge.

We represent the B. F. Cummins Co., makers of Perforating Machines in standard and special designs, such as Chinese characters, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone C. 4173 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Phone C. 4173

O.V.B.

OREGON'S VERY BEST

The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET for the season, a tennis lawn in fine condition, same situated in Western district. For particulars, apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.
23901 J. 12

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let on Nanking Road. Rental from Tls. 20. Apply to Frederick Ezra and Co., 18 Nanking Road.
23896 J.6

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
23839

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
23834

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, with many years' experience in banking and mercantile houses, open for engagement. Willing to start at small salary. Apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.
23903

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.
23911 J. 6

BRITISHER seeks positon in Shanghai, temperate, honest, willing to adapt himself to any position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.
23888 J.6

ACCOUNTANT of long experience, with thorough knowledge of general office work, seeks position. First-class references. Please apply to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.
23891 J.11

CAPABLE American wishes position as foreman or overseer. Willing and hard worker. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
23879 J.6

A HUSTLING American, about to leave for home, is open for a contract to return towards the end of the year. Would make a first-class salesman or manager. Speaks Chinese fluently. Address to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
23884 J.10

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms in private family, every conveniences. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
23912 J. 8

NICE furnished room, with bathroom, to let in a French family, with board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.
23902 J. 12

UNFURNISHED residential room, with bathroom, to let on Nanking Road. Apply to Frederick Ezra and Co., 18 Nanking Road.
23896 J.6

FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, with bathroom, hot and cold water, electric light and attendance. Moderate rental. Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.
23896 J.6

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, stabling, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED (American or British), one with knowledge of office machines and supplies, good position and excellent prospects for right man. Apply, giving experience, to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.
23905 J. 8

WANTED, an experienced stenographer (Eurasian). State previous experience and salary wanted to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.
23898 J. 7

WANTED by large import and export house, thoroughly experienced stenographer. State full particulars to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
23889 J.6

WANTED, young Eurasian man as general office assistant; must have previous commercial experience and knowledge of bookkeeping. State reference and salary required to Box No. 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
23890 J.10

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Must be experienced. American preferred. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.
23886 J.6

STENOGRAPHER WANTED: Experienced steno-typist wanted by American firm. Good salary and prospects. Apply by letter to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
23788

WANTED, capable foreign foreman, with complete experience in the manufacture of high-class cigarettes. Good salary for suitable applicant. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
23774 J.8

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls. 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.
23656

TO LET, central, four-roomed flat, fully furnished, telephone, geyser and ceiling fans. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
23880 J.7

TO LET, furnished house, Hongkew district; four rooms, bath, garden, etc., entirely screened, $65; immediate occupation. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
23875 J.6

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
23830

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
23832

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, three or four rooms with all modern conveniences, centrally located, first or second floor, for professional offices. Apply at once to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.
23909 J. 8

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE TEACHER will give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Moderate terms. Time to suit. Apply to C. C. Wu, 75 Sing Zung Lee, Paoshan Road.
23895 J.8

CHINESE teacher is willing to give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Also understands little English and French. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
23740 J. 8.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Ford 1917 model car, reasonable terms. Always driven by owner. In good condition. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Remington typewriter, very cheap, in excellent condition. May be seen at 246 Rue de Siemen.
23904 J. 8

FOR SALE, goats of pure Swiss breed, in lot or separately. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
23873 J.6

FOR SALE, or exchange, for motor car. Antique Chinese Rug 11×12 feet. Rice pattern ground with five medallions. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
23869 J.6

FOR SALE or exchange, for motor car, sailing yacht "Roosje," 9.10 tons, length 26 feet, width 12 feet. Accessories complete. Any reasonable offer to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
23869 J.6

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... **Frs. 48,000,000.00**
Reserve ..... **Frs. 50,000,000.00**

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... **Yen 10,000,000**

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**55,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**26,960,000**
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	**2,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-	Harbin	Peking
chendze)	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital **$1,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **391,347.41**

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. **$60,000,000.00**
Paid-Up Capital **$12,279,800.00**
Reserve Fund **$1,298,552.60**
Special Reserve Fund **$1,898,933.68**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 業 學 華 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital **$4,000,000**
Paid-Up Capital **$1,020,000**

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. **Yen 48,000,000**
Capital Paid-up .... **Yen 42,000,000**
Reserve Fund ..... **Yen 25,000,000**

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Perriotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital **£1,500,000**
Paid up Capital **750,000**
Reserve Fund **700,000**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) **$600,000.00**
Reserve Fund ..... **$ 15,000.00**
Deposits (Dec., 1918) .. **$3,400,000.00**

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital **£2,000,000**
Reserve Fund **£431,890**
Special Reserve Fund **£120,000**

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 3, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	25-30
Soles	„	14-16
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	50-90
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	none
Bananas	„	10-12
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Oranges	per doz.	$1.50
Peaches	per lb.	6-8
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Feebos	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	10-12
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	„	5-6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	„	3-4
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.40
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	„	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.15
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.80-
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	——		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	——		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
I C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
Y P D	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
S P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
Y P D	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
Y P D	June 2		Comdr. Behring	Rus. gun-boat
	June 5		Quiros	Am. gun-boat

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai June 5, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/3=Tls. 3.81
@ exch. 74=Mex. $5.15
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 122½=Tls. 81.63
@ 74=Mex. $110.31
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.8
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 253
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1835
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 53½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 30.05
Ex., New York on London G.$4.64½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/3
London ..... Demand 5/3¼
India ..... Nom. T.T. 315
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 787
Paris ..... Nom. Demand 790
New York ..... T.T. 122
New York ..... Demand 122¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67½
Japan ..... T.T. 42½
Batavia ..... T.T. 304
Singapore ..... T.T. 44½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/4
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5½
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5½
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 856
New York .... o/d. Docy. 123½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 128½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 2,700 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $5.00

Customs House Exchange Rates
For June

Hk. Tls.	3.43 @	5/2½	£1
,,	1 @	784	Francs 8.73
,,	0.74 @	121½	Gold $1
,,	1 @	42⅝	Yen 2.61
,,	1 @	15	Rupees 4.37
,,	1 @	1.50	Mex. $1.50
,,	1 @	—	Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai June 5, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 22.00 Sept. C. N. I.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 June
Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 184.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 12.50 June

Unofficial

Kungyk Cotton Tls. 32.00 June
Telephones Tls. 74.50
Langkats Tls. 21.50 September
Tls. 20.75 June C. N. I.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 189.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks: Tls. 140.00 July
Tls. 134.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai June 5, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Green Island Cement at HK $7.50 cash

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 29th ultimo.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 1s. 9½d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 1s. 10½d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 9¼d, 1s. 9¾d., poor demand.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, inform us that the output of Rubber from the estates during the month of May was as follows:

	lbs.
The Alma Estates, Ltd.	32,000
The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14,236
The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	12,784

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 4.—(Via Koukaza).—Paris exchange.

Paris-London cheques ... 30.05

War Loans:

3 percent 61.20
4 percent 1917 .... 70.80
4 percent 1918 .... 71.50
5 percent 87.95

London copper market (June 3): Cash £79.7.6d. against £79.12.6d. Forward £79.7.6d. against £79.17.6d.

London rubber market (June 3): Plantation first latex crepe 1/10½, Smoked crepe 1/10d.

Marseilles:

Rice 100-102; Peas 120; potato-starch 130.

Le Havre:

Cotton 300.

Lyons:

Silk—Cevennes 126; Italian 130; Syria 87/88; Japan 122; China 130 (120); Canton 88.

Consolidated Rubber Estates

The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month of May 1919 was 54,509 lbs.

Foreign Trade Briefs

The Southwest African Protectorate shipped 142 tons of tin concentrates in 1917.

A man in Esbjarg, Denmark, has invented a machine for mixing peat and brown coal for briquets, which are said to contain 6,000 calories, only 1,004 less than in good steam coal. The mixture is one-third brown coal and two-thirds peat, with a little pitch or tar to make it stick together. It is the intenton to build half a dozen factories in various parts of the country for the utilisation of this invention.

Arrangements have been made by the municipal authorities of the city of Nottingham, England, for the construction of an additional electrical plant at a cost of $379,000.

The State Department informs the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that is has decided to establish an American consular agency on the Isle of Cyprus, to be placed under the supervision of the American consul-general at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. George Wilson has been appointed consular agent at Cyprus.

The Association of Cotton Producers of Torreon, Mexico, are reported to have sold 10,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton to Yus Hu Kita of Tokio and 15,000 bales to firms in England.

The Danish Government has acceded to the demand for an eight hour day for all State employes. This will cost the State over $2,000,000 a year, as the new arrangement also allows one day off every week, while the present one gives them only one every two weeks. The Government, however, has refused to grant the extra war allowances which were asked for.

There seems to be a splendid opportunity for the introduction of American bunker coal on a large scale in two of the more important coaling stations, namely, Teneriffe and Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

Import restrictions of the United States during 1918 materially affected shipments of products from the Bahama Islands. Declared exports amounted to $1,273,234, or $221,344 less than in 1917.

Plans are being made for the erection and equipment of a large moving picture city, corresponding to those in California, in the vicinity of Rasunda, outside of Stockholm. The Swedish Biograph Company, Limited, has bought a site of about ten acres that is suitable for taking pictures.

The value of the declared exports from Lyons, France, to the United States, amounting to $6,757,126 during the past year, as against $12,473,898 in 1917, show a decrease of $5,716,772, noticeable in every item.

A Belgium firm manufacturing metal work for architectural and ornamental bronze and brass work, such as locks, finger plates, window fastenings and such articles, would like to sell its products in the United States. The address of the firm can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices by referring to File No. 9716.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business,

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
Alma	31,000	32,000
Amherst	3,376	2,334
Anglo-Dutch	73,500	—
Anglo-Java	217,000	—
Ayer Tawah	22,217	—
Batu Anam	20,202	25,603
Buket Toh Alang ...	12,500	14,236
Bute	17,900	20,900
Chempedak	10,000	11,500
Chemor	16,589	—
Cheng	17,841	—
Consolidated	49,162	54,509
Dominion	38,635	—
Gula Kalumpong ...	108,000	125,000
Java Consoldidated .	81,000	—
Kamunting	20,791	22,539
Kapala	11,774	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,500	11,700
Kota Bahroe	32,622	34,225
Kroewoek	54,000	—
Langkat	—	66,290
Padang	25,000	25,000
Permata	7,355	—
Pengkalan	10,008	—
Repah	18,000	21,000
Samagaga	17,000	23,000
Semambu	14,218	14,641
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	25,766	—
Shanghai-Malay ...	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan .	9,500	—
Shanghai-Seremban .	11,293	—
Shanghai-Pahang ...	15,316	—
Shanghai-Sumatra ...	55,100	63,040
Shanghai-Klebang ...	12,205	12,784
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	11,351	9,054
Sungei Duri	23,333	—
Taiping	11,541	—
Tanah Merah	32,000	34,600
Tebong	75,000	80,000
Ulobri	5,589	—
Ziangbe	82,000	—

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended June 4, with figures for the corresponding week last year. The 1919 figures are record for any week:

	1919.	1918.
Gross Receipts	$43,110.00	$31,249.32
Loss by currency depreciation	10,808.05	7,037.19
Effective Receipts	$32,301.95	$24,212.13
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.17	23.81
Car Miles run..	90,131	80,278
Passengers carried	1,987,778	1,434,294

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RICE ENRICHES CALIFORNIA

Biggest Crop This Season The State Has Produced

The rice industry of the State, already rapidly increasing, was greatly stimulated by the war demand for breadstuffs, and the crop now being marketed is much the largest which the State has produced. There have been steady shipments ever since milling of the crop began, and yet a recent estimate, apparently authoritative, places the rice still remaining in the State at 3,500,000 bags of about 100 pounds. At the stabilised price of $4.32 per 100 pounds for the paddy, or unmilled rice, which is being maintained, the value of our remaining rice is around $15,100,000. This large value, however, is due to the high price, the pre-war price ranging between $1.50 and $2 per bag.

The early settlers of the State regarded the Sacramento delta as certain to become a great rice-growing district. This was not because they knew anything about growing rice, but because they associated rice with swamps, and there was the swamp. Several experiments were made, one by the University of California, but nothing came of them, because they did not know how to go to work. Our rice lands are not the lands which our pioneers pitched on as the scene of our future rice industry.

The lands which we in this State find especially fitted for rice growing are not those of deep alluvial or peaty soils which border the lower rivers, but the adobe lands further up, underlain within a reasonable distance below the surface by a hardpan to hold the water during the growing season, when the rice is flooded. There was almost no use made of our present rice lands except for pasture until rice growing was introduced. The greatest advantage from the industry is the utilisation of these adobe lands.

Of course, rice is grown in this State on other than adobe lands, but it is doubtful whether the use of alluvial soils for rice growing will be permanent in this State. Rice is the cheapest cereal that is grown, and where the water supply is as limited as it is with us, it is probable that it can be used more profitably except on the adobe soil referred to in the production of other crops. But, at $4.32 per 100 pounds for paddy, nothing can beat rice for profit, if grown by those who know how.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather in our regions. Fresh to strong northerly breezes in the north.

DEATH

BALDWIN: On May 25th, 1919, at San Francisco, William Baldwin, manager Export Dept., The Paroffine Companies, Inc.

23858

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 6, 1919

On Literature, Morals, Life, Love And Other Popular Aspects Of The Cosmos

A LADY sends us George Moore's "Confessions of a Young Man" and in the deepening shadows of an early summer's evening the mood fits easily to flick its pages and dream amusedly and yet a little sadly of the time when we thought George Moore a devil of a fellow and the Confessions a deliciously wicked thing, and longed with lavendar longings for Romance; Romance as young men long for it: deep-cushioned divans rose-strewn, dim lights, heavy hangings, windows opening on rustling waters, tinkling music in the distance, deep, mysterious eyes, cool hands and the soft susurrus of silken petticoats—Ah! lovely memory of a day that is dead, picturesque costume of a byegone time! It was all very foolish and all very impossible, of course, but the pathos of existence is that one can no longer feel that way, and knows that one cannot, and knows then that the springs of youth are dried. It is the price of age—wisdom and the staling of cold, cold fact—and one cannot: for ladies are distressingly human and—well, illusion goes ill with biology.

So one reads George Moore and his bold chroniclings of Parisian philanderings and wickednesses and moral dilletanteism with nary the quiver of a thrill, nor even a flutter of titillation, nor yet a twinge of envy. Moore, for all his cynicism and sophistication, is the perpetual callow youth. And his Confessions—as well as the Ave-Salvé-Vale trilogy, though more than they,—is merely the recording of Lavendar Longings without sense of humor's later seasoning. One of the best criticisms of George Moore is that made by a wit—an Irish critic, as we remember—who said on reading one of his confessional volumes that some men kiss and never tell and some men tell who have never kissed. One cannot know, but our own guess is that Moore is of the latter. We doubt whether if he had ever really kissed he would have set such a heavy store upon it or made such a deal of fuss about it. One does not have to be an Oriental to conclude that osculation is a much overrated institution.

But even if Moore had, and you did not hold such a suspicion of the apocryphalness of his *petites histoires*, they would still leave you cold, and just a little amused; amused at his incredible callowness, his unvaried self-consciousness, his "showing-off," his constant watching himself go by, all characteristics of most of the confessing literary "pagans." You feel in Moore always that if he did kiss, he did it largely so he could talk about it, or at least that he enjoyed the knowledge that he would have something to talk about. In every line he seems to say, "See, reader, how bad I am," "See how bold and unconventional are my thoughts," "What do I care how wicked you think me." In that unparalleled piece of halfbakedness, the apostrophising of "You, hypocritical reader," in the closing chapter, he says that almost literally. Which stamps him, and all his ilk.

A real pagan you can understand, whether you approve of him or not. There just are people made that way, and their way of life may be right and others' wrong. But only he who commits infractions of the code sincerely and out of the genuine dictates of his impulses, recking not of right or wrong or what others shall say or what they shall think, not even knowing that he is committing infractions—only he is really a pagan and can claim immunity, or superiority as such. He who sins conscious that he is sinning, knowing that his action has broken the code and justifying it for that, and glorying in it—he is as much a puritan at heart as any elderly dame who ever turned a frigid stare on dancing or glowered over peekaboo waists—and do you remember, by the way, that there was a time when what they called peekaboo waists were considered daring? And there you have George Moore. In the depth of his soul, in all his instincts, he is a thorough puritan. Only a man who is a puritan by nature could be so conscious of not acting as one or so proud of it.

What at bottom is the trouble with George Moore is that he never really recovered from having read Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin," that supremely beautiful but also rarefied and artificial ode to flesh. To every young man of an artistic and imaginative turn of mind there comes a time when he reads that book. And thereafter for some three or four months he walks a strangely colored world, a world of opalescent dreams, prey to wild allurements, aching hungers, bitter frustrations and melodic sadness at the drabness of real life. And the thoughts he thinks and things he desires would break the heart of his mother, if she knew, and make his father smoke successive cigars with unusual swiftness and cast his own memory back through the years. But the months pass and, youth being elastic and its pendulum swings short, he returns to balance and the young ladies that exist in reality. But some youths never do recover from it. They continue through life precious and superheated aesthetes, fashioning for themselves thin and childish exoticisms and calling it real. And always self-conscious about it, and always bearing before them a picture of themselves in it. Of such is Moore.

Literature is full of Moores; they are its purple patches. And radicalism is shot through with Mooreism and made ridiculous by it, and what is really serious, warped and subverted by it. You do not have to go to the Nouvelle Athenes or to the Montmartre or to Soho for it. You find it wherever the cults foregather. In these progressive and highly modern days even we of unsouled America have it. You need but drop two hundred yards south of Fourteenth Street and a hundred yards east or west of Fifth Avenue in New York and you find it rampant. There you will find the pale little imitation Moores passionately and eagerly in pursuit of freedom. And when you have come to know them and sit in their manufactured "picturesque" places and watch their feeble if wholehearted efforts to send soaring in the heights souls that were made to walk, your throat tightens with the pathos of it. Good, capable, workmanlike young people made discontented and spoiled for useful activity in humbler spheres by too much reading. For there you will not find the souls that were made to soar; those do not flock. And the others leap into the air and come down bruised. And sometimes also your blood warms with anger when you think that radicalism and all it means, man's striving toward freedom against the thick masses of habit and privilege, finds its expression in these little fooleries and glibnesses of speech. And sometimes you are only amused. For they try. Oh, so hard! to be free and unconventional and untrammelled. And they bob their hair and wear smocks and affect a careful carelessness of attire and talk in a highly literary-and-art manner the most obvious and banal of things. And you have heard no doubt of the young couple who didn't want to "live together" and yearned to be married and have a home but did not dare to for fear of the things their other young friends would say at the surrender to convention. In fact, the perfect unity is lent to this latest edition of Moore's Confessions in that the introduction to it is written by Floyd Dell, one of the minor priests of the Greenwich Village cult—Max Eastman being pontiff. The same Floyd Dell we knew fresh from the cool fields of Iowa, a straight-thinking young man of crisp and sparkling sentences, not yet rattling in the vast hollows of Byronesquerie. As George Moore never recovered from reading Gautier, so Floyd Dell, so all the Floyd Dells in fact, never recovered from reading George Moore.

Now, this could not be so persistent a phenomenon in all times and among all peoples unless it had some real basis in social conditions. It has. First, there is the old snobbishness about art and artists, relic of the days when church and statecraft and soldiering and art were the only respectable professions. It is the same snobbishness that enables the wife of a man who writes limericks extolling a new brand of cheese to extenuate before her friends his passionate antipathy to stews by "It's his artistic temperament, you know." By no men has that fallacy about art been so sedulously nourished as by artists themselves. By no men have they been so rigorously set apart as by themselves: and in nothing so much as in morals. It has been a favorite fiction, accepted and encouraged by artists, that not only are artists congenitally above and outside moral codes but that they lead privileged lives of beautiful immorality reserved only for such as they. It is that fiction that lends to artists their attraction to the female. For to the members of that sex there is a fatal fascination in men, not their own husbands, who sin. They may not admit it, even to themselves, but it is true. Why, Heaven knows!

Now, to anybody who knows anything about life that is sheer nonsense. Between poets and bricklayers there is not one whit of difference in morals qualitatively or quantitatively. Qualitatively there is not. Your poet or novelist or painter understands, yes, his imaginations are more keenly tempered to response, yes; he may be able to analyse better his reactions after the infraction—*after*, mind you, *after*—and he may even, though we doubt it, have a greater subtlety of reactions and technique before, but in actual deed he responds to exactly the same impulses in exactly the same way as tailor or carpenter or milkman. In essentials it is exactly the same whether it be in tapestry-hung studios in the Quartier Latin and Greenwich Village or on a bench in the public gardens of Bolton, Lancashire, or Kankakee, Illinois. Quantitatively there is not. Artists more immoral than other men? Piffle. They talk about it more. There are as many adventures—it is useless to disguise that when people talk of morality they always mean sex—there are as many adventures in the life of any butcher boy in any tenement district as in that of any tenor who ever made ladies at any matinee recital roll their eyes in ecstasy and sigh to themselves why couldn't their husbands be that way. You may read a deal about the others, but we can tell you of many a grocery wagon driver in a Colorado town who has known more of women than Wagner and many a young Italian cobbler's apprentice in East Side, New York, who has been a gayer deceiver than D'Annunzio. What if he can reason it out to himself less clearly and prettily afterward? What difference does that make? That implies only a wide enough acquaintance with literature and a supple enough vocabulary. Those things are only superficial.

There is a further basis for the phenomenon of which Mooreism is a manifestation. It is the very natural and healthy rebellion against the bluenosedness and drabness of puritanism and the drear stodginess and suffocation of middle-class conventionality. As such it is not to be condoned, perhaps, but quite understandable by the law of action and reaction, which operates for mental as well as physical forces. It is a rebellion that is inevitable in all men of imagination, perception and originality of mind. It is a reaction that is almost inevitable in almost all men. You must not forget that Moore was writing in the heyday of mid-Victorianism, when puritanism wore its most pious and resplendent crown; when the Western world had not yet outgrown the conception that whatever was enjoyable was immoral, and human nature was bad. That conception still underlies our thinking—at least our public thinking—and men still rebel against it. Our laws of conduct, which people only pretend to observe, are still laid down by those of the least insight into human nature, of the thinnest impulses and the most easily conformable to routine; those to whom life is all black and all white, without grays, and things are either all good or all bad—usually bad. Ethics is still largely a matter of Thou Shalt Nots. And the conventions are still stiff and stupid things that constrain men to unnatural and artificial lives. You may blame but you must understand the George Moores. They simply respond to the natural attraction that the virtuous lend to vice. More than one normally cautious and sane man has been driven to sin by the self-righteousness, the holier-than-thouness of the virtuous. And undeniably puritanism has been immorality's greatest advance agent by its branding of everything enjoyable as wicked. It has made men skeptical whether anything was bad.

Said the Reverend Jabez M. Cotton
The waltz of the devil's begotten.
Never mind, said Jim Cann
To his partner, Miss Ann,
To the pure nearly everything's rotten.

Since Freud and the other psychoanalysts began their study of the subsconcious self, we know the underlying motives of puritans; it is their own inherent wickedness and their desire, however unconscious, to revenge themselves for their frustrations on others who do not want to allow themselves to be frustrated. That is why to the pure all is impure. And when virtue ceases to be made odious by the virtuous and things cease to be good only because they are harmless and only those things are good that are harmless, there will be no psychological ground for the George Moores or for those who, not daring to be Moores, enjoy the voluptuous pleasures of reading about them.

And we are already nearing that time. That is another reason why one can no longer read George Moore with the thrill that one did when one was young. One comes up suddenly against the realisation that the world has moved. It is not so easy to be shocked any more. We face things more frankly now, the youngest of us and of any sex. Of what effect are all these elliptical narrations of however many studio and boudoir intriguings now, with birth control in the papers and on the lecture platform, sex hygiene in the schoolroom, Brieux on the stage and Wells and Romain Rolland's "Jean Christophe" and D. H. Lawrence and Theodore Dreiser and Gilbert Cannan and a host of others in realist volumes? By comparison Moore is reticent or at least euphemistic. And women, they too have changed. All of the mystery from which shock sprung is gone. The drooping eyelid, the languid reclinings, the archnesses, the blushings, the coy concealments, the seculsions—all gone. They are straight from the shoulder now. They talk elementals, medical elementals, over the teacups now, they drive motor cars, they face shell fire, they play tennis, they wear khaki, they bang typewriters and get orders, they sit in legislatures and talk from the hustings, they put down cocktails without a flinch and bluff you out with two small pairs without the bat of an eye. And the clothes they wear—Gosh, what needs to be said about that! You can't know women in this year of grace and blanch at Moore's naughty whisperings. And it is just that: whereas once you would have read Moore in a secluded corner and hidden the book under the pillow, now you read it at a library table—or a lady sends it to you. And if the weather beckons to dreams and the mood is mellow you write an editorial about it, whereas in time agone you would have been pilloried or hung for even mentioning it in the public prints.

What Has Become Of The Half Million War Cats?

Five hundred thousand cats helped in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy. They were used by the British to detect gas in the trenches. The Americans used canary birds and white mice for that purpose, which circumstance, of course, made it inconvenient to have cats around. The English felines were gathered from the highways and byways of London, says a writer in the New York Evening Journal, following an advertisement which appeared in the London papers asking for "common cats—any number," to be delivered to "Charles Harris' bird-store, Bethnal Green Road." Just as the requests from General Pershing for nut-shells, an overwhelming response from the fruit-pits, and "cootie shirts," brought an overwhelming response from the sturdy patriots "keeping the home fires burning" in this country, so in London a small army answered the ad., and the yield of cats was tremendous. We read:

Of course, the common people who read the "ad" may have thought it strange for a bird-store to be advertising for cats in any number; but whatever their private opinions, the cats were forthcoming. Mr. Harris, of Bethnal Green Road, rapidly began acquiring a collection of homeless tabbies and tommies, such as old London perhaps never had seen gathered in one place before. Anything that wore fur and a rebellious expression of countenance was acceptable to Mr. Harris.

For he was let into part of the secret, you know. He had an army contract for cats. Just plain cats! Even the long suffering Mr. Harris, the bird man of Bethnal Green Road, did not know what the cats were wanted for. No Englishman, much less a bird man, of Bethnal Green, stops to inquire the reason why when Government speaks. His only to do or die.

Perhaps Mr. Harris almost died before his contract for 500,000 cats was duly completed. Had he done so the sympathies of his neighbors would have been his unqualifiedly. As it was, every day or so a large army-truck drew up before Mr. Harris' place of business and sundry very lively bags of merchandise were transferred from his store to the interior of the truck, with many muffled protests from the bags, it should be recorded in the interests of sober history.

Well, the cats went from Bethnal Green Road direct to the British lines on the Western front, via Boulogne and Amiens. There they were distributed up and down the British lines.

As a by-product of their military service, the lady and gentleman volunteers in fur kept down the rat population remarkably.

But what has become of these 500,000—and their inevitable sons and daughters of veterans—since the armistice? Alas! the War Office is silent on that score. Is it possible that a Franco-British cat entente already has been concluded, with privileges of French citizenship for the offspring of trench heroes—and heroines?

How Wireless Cut The Red Tape Of The Armistice Proceedings

(*Literary Digest*)

When the Huns last fall somewhat feverishly indicated the desirability of a cessation of hostilities it was the judicious use of wireless by Uncle Sam, in direct communication with the enemy on his own stamping-grounds which hastened the armistice preliminaries and brought the fighting to an end November 11. It wasn't exactly according to Hoyle, that communication. In fact, communicating in such a forthwith and extemporaneous manner in that sort of situation "isn't done" in well-regulated diplomatic circles, or it hadn't been until your Uncle Samuel did it. The story of how it was done is told in the New York Evening Post, by Ernest F. W. Alexanderson, wireless inventor, in connection with an announcement of a wireless mechanism of his invention whereby the Allies were enabled to neutralise or block interfering German wireless waves which formerly had interrupted radio messages between the Allied governments. The account follows:

It was twelve o'clock noon—Mr. Alexanderson believes the date was October 20, last—when every Government wireless operator on duty in the Allied countries was startled out of his wits by a signal-call from the United States naval radio-station at New Brunswick, N. J. The operators of the wireless stations of the Central Powers could not have been more surprised.

"P O Z—P O Z—P O Z—de N F F" buzzed the wireless. The Allied radio operators saw immediately visions of brazen treachery or equally brazen German spy operations in the United States. They saw visions of an American war-scandal, such as the world had never known, courts martial and firing squads and possible revolution in America.

For P O Z is the radio call for the German Government wireless station of Nauen, a suburb of Berlin, and N F F is the radio address of the United States naval sending station at New Brunswick, and the two had not been on speaking terms for a long time.

There must have been a real Prussian at the Nauen switchboard, for within two or three minutes, he responded patronisingly: "Your signals are fine, old man."

Whereupon the "old man" in New Brunswick proceeded to despatch through ether a message which was not so fine as it was clear. No code was used. The message was in plain English. It was the first of President Wilson's statements to the German people carrying the suggestion that the Allies would conduct no negotiations for an armistice and peace with the German Government as then constituted. In other words, Kaiser Wilhelm would have to step down and out.

Thereafter Washington was in constant communication with Berlin, Mr. Alexanderson declared. Wireless was making history at a faster pace than all the engines of destruction that all the battle-fronts had ever been able to set up. Innumerable electric impulses flashing back and forth across the Atlantic were settling the war. Wireless was saving thousands of lives, perhaps millions. The negotiations between Washington and Berlin continued till the day the armistice was signed.

Correspondence

Not Herbert Langley

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In your issue of today's date in the report of a case heard at H. M. Police Court under the heading "Alleged attempt to Murder" the name of "Langley" frequently appears. Will you permit me to state that I am not the Langley referred to.

I am, Sir,

HERBERT LANGLEY.

A member of the Staff of British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Anniversary Of Belleau Wood

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—It is probably unnecessary to remind you that on June 6, 1918, at 5 p.m. the 2nd U. S. Brigade, known as a brigade of Marines because it included a division of this Corps, made its famous counter-attack in Belleau Wood, which has since been renamed by the French Command the Wood of the Marine Brigade. Regardless of what has been recently said and pubished concerning the part America had in winning the war, there is no doubt that for a long time after that day the Marine Brigade was credited with having stopped the German drive and saved Paris. It marked the turning point in the war and as such would seem worth mentioning.

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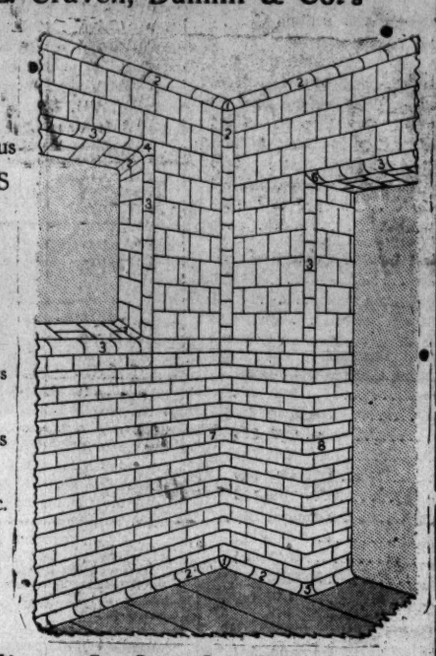

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

Even The Educated Have Their Little Superstitions

(*Literary Digest, New York*)

That supersition is not found alone among those who are steeped in ignorance is strikingly shown by the the result of an investigation made among the students of the University of Oregon as reported by Prof. Edmund S. Conklin, in The American Journal of Psychology (Worcester, Mass., January). Professor Conklin sent out to six hundred students, about half of each sex, the following queries:

"1. Age at present.

"2. Sex.

"3. State briefly any superstitions which you believe or which influence your conduct.

"4. State any which you formerly believed or which influenced your conduct.

"5. If you formerly had such superstitions or allowed them to influence your conduct, how old were you at the time?

"6. Why do you, or did you, believe in them or permit them to influence your conduct.

"7. Remarks or further information of interest on this topic."

He received a maximum of 557 usable answers. Somewhat more than half admitted that they still allowed superstition to influence their conduct, and of these nearly two-thirds were women. Only 158 could recall never having been influenced by a superstition at any time in their lives. Sixty-one percent of those denying superstitiousness at present admitted former influence. Superstitions mentioned as believed in or practised at present Professor Conklin tabulates as follows:

	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Knocking on wood	92	31	20	10	72	37
Four-leaf clover	79	26	7	7	72	37
Dreams prophetic	50	20	9	8	50	26
Number 13	33	13	21	20	17	9
Opening umbrella in house	34	11	7	7	27	14
Fortune-telling (cards, tea-cup palm)	4	11	5	5	29	15
Sleep on wedding-cake	29	10	0	0	29	15
Black cats	28	9	11	10	17	9
Post coming between two walking	25	8	9	8	16	8
Picking up pins	25	8	5	5	20	10
Friday or Friday the 13th	20	7	5	5	15	8
Walking under a ladder	20	7	12	10	8	4
Breaking wish-bone	14	5	0	0	14	7
Wishing on stars	13	4	0	0	13	7
Moon over shoulder, through trees, etc.	13	4	7	7	6	3
Premonitions	12	4	7	7	5	3
Breaking mirrors	9	3	1	..	8	4
Hoodoos, jinxes, and charms	9	3	3	3	6	3
Number 3	9	3	4	4	5	3
Washington load of hay	6	2	0	0	6	3
Weather signs (ground-hog, etc.)	6	2	1	..	5	3
Carrying implement through house	6	2	4	4	2	1
Five-leaf clover unlucky	5	2	0	0	5	3
Wish upon simultaneous remark	5	2	1	..	4	2
Third smoke lighted from same match	5	2	5	5	0	0
Spilling salt cause of quarrel	4	1	0	0	4	2
Sing before breakfast cry before night	4	1	1	..	3	2
Horeshoe	4	1	3	3	1	..
Dog howling at night death sign	3	1	0	0	3	2
Drop fork, company coming (or knife)	3	1	1	..	2	1
Cutting finger-nails on Sunday	3	1	1	..	2	1
Opals lucky or unlucky	3	1	0	0	3	2
Fear cemetery after dark	3	1	3	3	0	0
Removing another's ring breaks friendship	2	..	0	0	2	1
Knife cuts friendship	2	..	0	0	2	1
Bird entering house—death or bad luck	2	..	0	0	2	1
Flipping coin for decision	2	..	2	..	0	0
Toe stubbed, unlucky	2	..	2	2	0	0
Number 23	2	..	2	2	0	0
Good beginning, bad ending	2	..	2	2	0	0
Lending to player in same poker game	2	..	2	2	0	0
Moon phase affecting vegetable growth	2	..	2	2	0	0
Not definitely stated	11	4	7	7	4	2

The following superstitions were mentioned once by the men and not at all by the women.

"Picture taken before ball-game unlucky, chew gum while playing ball, funeral passing in front of player before football game, entering track meet in clean pants, raising baskets while warming up for basket-ball game, crossing guns or bats, receiving letter with stamp upside down, initials of name spelling a word, watched pot never boils, previous actions with fortunate outcome repeated opposite for bad outcome, sitting in same seat for examination, wearing bow tie in examination, getting Monday lessons on Saturday prevents being called on, putting on left shoe first, shuffling odd number of times, clumsy shuffle, turning back when leaving house, number nine, right eye twitching lucky, left eye unlucky, itching right ear lucky, left ear unlucky, meeting funeral, crossing through funeral procession, working on Easter unlucky, walking before a gun, returning for forgotten article without sitting down, stealing bottle of milk from same house twice, stepping on sidewalk cracks, appearance of certain local advertisement, bragging about good fortune, fish bite better in dark of moon, fate, ghosts, belief in immortality."

The following were mentioned once by the women and not at all by the men:

"Accidents coming in threes, crossing snake-track, crossing a line, ears ringing signifying some on thinking of you, same for hiccup, crowing of rooster in doorway—company coming, cat washing face in house brings company, living in neighborhood of recent deaths, odor of flowers that accompany death, wearing green garment followed by mourning, counting carriages in funeral, birth-day-cake superstitions, symbols in wedding-cake, wearing another's engagement-ring, whatever thought about very hard comes to pass, thinking hard of three good things bring them to pass, alternation of good and bad luck, called on if lesson not prepared, meanness returned in double dose, killing spider, turning chair on one leg, twist towel when wiping with another, befriending black cat, poor rehearsal—good performance, going back after stumbling, in and out of same side of bed, holding gold pieces to full moon, rabbit crossing path on Friday, Santa Claus, wishing by new moon, crossing street at same time a team does, counting white horses, washing face in dew on May 1 to remove freckles, counting ten when obliged to return after starting."

Professor Conklin thinks it may be wiser not to attempt any conclusion concerning the relative frequency of the different superstitions. The table presents the superstitions in the order of frequency. The order for the two sexes is not the same, but the difference does not appear to be significant. He goes on:

"Working over these reports of superstitions leaves one deeply impressed by that variability of form already mentioned. Only a few seem well fixed and they are to be found at the head of the tables of frequency. The majority are blessed with many variations. What is luck for one person is unlucky for another; the exact significance of superstitiously significant events is rarely certain; and new superstitions appear with little provocation. The poker-game superstition reported above had its origin shortly before this study was begun and was observed by one of the writer's advanced students. Others in the list bear evidence of recent birth. . . . It would seem as if human nature bore in itself a predisposition to superstitions which found expression in forms controlled by the chance of circumstances. . . .

"It was thought wise to ask in the questionnaire for each person's explanation of his or her own belief or practice of superstition. Not with any thought, of course, that a census of opinions would explain their own superstitiousness; but with the idea that a consolidation of their explanations might be of assistance in making a general interpretation. . . .

"That eighty-one of these young people (19 percent.) seriously state that their belief is due to a few apparently verifying experiences, often only one, is additional evidence that one of Bacon's idols of the tribe is still in a fair state of preservation. The remarks appended to their papers re-enforce this manifestation of willingness to generalise from a few affirmative cases. Some are probably worthy of record as illustrations of the rest, and they follow:

"'Only accidents ever had (two in number) followed a black cat crossing path.'

"'Every one who has had locker thirteen in the gym has been crippled up, including myself.'

"'I knew personally an old man who said one morning on arising, "Last night I dreamed I was riding on a black horse and I am going to die." The next morning he was found dead in bed.'

"'I have a habit of reading a chapter of the New Testament in the morning. When I fail to do so it seems that I do not have good luck for that day.'

"Another insists that certain fortune-tellers have told what subsequently happened, and therefore believes. Still another relates that she continues out of gratitude for one successful wish on hay. In contrast to this it is pleasant to report that there is manifest some effect of education and the development of reasoning ability. One reports that training in correct thinking banished his superstitions. Three men say that the development of reason dispelled the superstitions. Another attributes his change of belief and practise both to the development of reason and to scientific study. Two more think that only positive cases are commonly noticed, and three mention disillusioning experiences which banished their superstitions. . . . .

"There is ample evidence, for this group at least, that the superstitiousness is not entirely due to contact with superstitious people. The persistence of superstition in spite of education and the development of reason, the prevalence of superstition, the variability of superstitious forms, the slight coincidences of trifling events which give rise to new superstitions, the readiness with which incidents are accepted as proof, and the evidence of strange feelings and emotions which impel in spite of reason—all point to a predisposition to such emotional reactions to the events of life as are conductive to belief in mystic interpretations. If it can be considered as established that women are more generic than men, then the consistently larger figures found in this study for the women would support this conclusion."

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	6 —	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	12 —	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	14 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	14 —	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	17 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June	21 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June	25 —	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June	27 —	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	27 —	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	29 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	5 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July	12 —	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	15 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Am.	R. D. Co.
July	19 —	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July	24 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July	25 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	2 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	9 —	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug.	16 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug.	22 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept.	9 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	7 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	10 —	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	— —	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June	14 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	17 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	18 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	20 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
———	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	6 —	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	9 —	Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	12 —	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June	14 —	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June	15 —	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	19 —	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June	20 —	London	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	23 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	26 —	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	— —	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	— —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July	3 —	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July	10 —	London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July	23 —	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	6 5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	6 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
June	7 —	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7 —	Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7 5.00	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June	7 5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	7 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yihgchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	10 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	10 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	16 —	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	28 —	Hongkong & Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	6 3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
June	7 D.L.	Tsingtau	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June	7 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	8 D.L.	Newchwang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June	910.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	10 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June	10 —	Tientsin	Kwangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
June	10 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	7	M.N. Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
June	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	K'angfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	5 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	Keelung	Fukuri M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	5 —	Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	
June	5 —	Hongkong	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	5 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	5 —	River ports	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	River ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Quiros	Jap.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	5 —	River ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	5 —	River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	Kobe	Fuji Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	5 —	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	5 —	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	Hongkong & Canton	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	5 —		Hatsu Maru	Jap.	
June	5 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Friday, June 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, June 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, June 7**, at about 12 o'clock mindight. For Freight, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, June 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wahrf on **Monday, June 9**, at about 12 o'clock middnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, Captain ———, will leave on **Monday, June 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,926, Captain Findelson will leave on **Tuesday, June 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the Fench Bund on **Wednesday, June 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 6**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY.—The Steamer **Tungwah**, Captain FG Sewbery, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave on **Saturday, June 7**, or **Sunday, June 8**. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, June 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin**, Captain H. P. Hope, will leave on **Tuesday, June 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 14**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at——on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4. The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE via MANILA.—The Str. **Arabia Maru**, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, June 18**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamaue, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 24**, ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The **Hsinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, June 7**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chihli**, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on **Sunday, June 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 10**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration S.S. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **Tuesday, June 10**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.— The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsugaki will be dedspatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **June 17**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Friday, June 6**. This steam full booked for cargo. **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Wednesday, June 18**. For Freight pleace apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

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YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
West Vaca (Cargo only)	June 12	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Colombia	July 26
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 23

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June 20

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 16	June 18

FOR MARSEILLES

*INDO MARU	10,000	S. Arai,		May 31 June 6

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR SINGAPORE via Manila

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	June 17	June 18

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,		June 23 June 24

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	June 15	June 17

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
KEELUNG MARU	2,000	Y. Fukami,	June 12	June 14

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai,
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6. 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (16,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st
S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	7th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9
TAMBA MARU	12,500	T. Sekine,	June 23

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	June 17
WAKANOURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. D. Aoshima,	June 20

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	June 14
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 18

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidza,	July 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.58
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.30	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tsehow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				5.
6.00	22 25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12 38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19 02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13 20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.37
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

R.	Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.35	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

U.S. Public Debt Reaches Total Of G.$24,333,940,052

Treasury Statement Includes Eight Billions Lent To Allies, Which Is To Be Repaid

Washington, May 2.—The total public debt of the United States April 30 was $24,824,345,946, according to figures made public by the Treasury Department today in a new form of public debt statement that gives results of the war financing and the debt transactions for April and the first four months of the year.

On March 31 the gross public debt was only $24,333,940,052, showing an increase for the month of more than half a billion dollars. The public debt receipts for the month were $818,877,604 and the public debt disbursements $368,471,710.

The gross public debt on December 31 was $20,959,766,723, showing an increase in the last four months of $3,344,173,328.

Of the public debt $8,852,623,158 is represented by loans and advances made to the Allies. It is expected that this will all be paid back eventually to the United States Treasury, leaving a public indebtedness on the American people of some $16,000,000,000. This will be increased, however, in May by the Victory Loan.

It is estimated that after the Victory Loan is floated it will cost the nation approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars a year to carry this indebtedness. This money interest on the debt will be paid to the holders of United States securities. Bond and security holders will in addition receive interest on the additional $8,000,000,000 or more represented by advances to the Allies, but this interest wil be paid indirectly by the foreign Governments.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhesus, with parcel posts for the United Kingdom, will leave for London and Antwerp on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to arrive at Hongkong from Bombay today and will leave for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which sailed from Shanghai on May, 19, may be expected to arive at Bombay on June 10.

The H.C. s.s. Tjimanoek will leave Shanghai for Java ports via Miike, Batavia, Semarang and Soerabaia today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow. The Yokohama leaves for London and ports Monday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The American gun-boat Quiros arrived in the River yesterday.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Tenyo Maru	May 10
Tascalusa	May 22
Colombia	May 24
Shinyo Maru	May 26
Taiyu Maru	May 27
Uncas	May 29
Windber	June 2

For Seattle

Suwa Maru	May 9

For Tacoma

Grayson	May 24
Africa Maru	May 27

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia	May 10
Melville Dollar	May 22
Methven	May 26

For New York Via Panama

Celtic Prince	May 24

For London, etc.

Peleus	May 3
Glengyle	May 4
Carmarthenshire	May 10
Shidzuoka Maru	May 12
Lycaon	May 20
Neuralia	May 24
Kaga Maru	May 26
Mentor	May 27
Amur Maru	May 29
Tokushima Maru	May 30

For Liverpool

Pakling	May 11
Stentor	June 5

For Marseilles

Paul Lecat	May 10
Sanno Maru	May 30

For Bombay

Dilwara	May 19

For Java

Tjiliwong	May 1

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Very cloudy but few hot weather in our regions. S. to S.W. breezes sitting in again along the coast to deep depression is developping in Chihli. The barometers have moderately fallen in the Central districts.

5.—Cloudy but rather fine weather with light S.S.W. breezes, Barometer rising.

Thursday, June 5, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.75	29.75
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.17	—0.19
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.10	—0.13
Wind—Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind—Miles per hour	14.9	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.) .	70°5	75°9
Humidity	97	92
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan & America, via Moji..	do	..	..	..	..	n20.00	19.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Hsinfung	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy	Tungwah	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow	Shengking	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton.....	Kwangtah	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
S'ria, via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbirsk	..	..	..	14.30	..	14.15
Hankow	Tuckwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hain Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok..	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
United Kingdom, via Suez ...	†Rhesus	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Sunday, June 8.							
Hongkong	Yokohama M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Yokohama M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
London, via Hongkong	do	..	..	..	..	16.00	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, June 9							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Koonshing	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tientsin	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Tuesday, June 10.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, June 11.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sulyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, June 13.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Asia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

† Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 16 —		Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 7 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 10 —	New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Br.	D. & Co.
May 12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 13 —	Japan	Toyo Masu	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 13 —	Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May 13 —	River Ports	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May 15 —	Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	
May 15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	
May 17 —		Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 21 —	Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 22 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 23 —	Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.	
May 24 —		Senzan Maru	Jap.	
May 25 —	Hankow	Melan	Am.	Socony.
May 25 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 25 —	Japan	Asaka M.	Jap.	
May 26 —	Japan	Daifukaio M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 26 —		Akiba Maru	Jap.	
May 27 —	Japan	Inushima M.	Jap.	
May 29 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
May 30 —	London Ports	Glenapp	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 13 —	Chinwangtao	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 1 —	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 1 —		Ryusei Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
June 2 —	Hongkong	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H-C. T. Co
June 2 —	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
June 2 —	Hongkong	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 2 —	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
June 2 —	Texas	Ranella	Br.	A. P. Co.
June 3 —	Japan	Enshu Maru	Jap.	
June 3 —		Palembang	Jap.	A.P. Co.
June 3 —	Japan, etc.	West Munham	Am.	R.D. Co.
June 3 —	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 3 —	Japan	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 3 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 3 —	Hongkong	Liverpool M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 4 —	Japan	Aishima Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
June 4 —	Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
June 4 —	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4 —	Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.
June 4 —	River Ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 4 —	Hankow	Tsangtah 2	Jap.	CI & EL Co.
June 4 —	Chefoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4 —	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	O.Thoresen
June 5 —	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5 —	Keelung	Fukuri M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 5 —	Japan	Rokko Maru	Jap.	
June 5 —	Hongkong	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June 5 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5 —	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 5 —	River ports	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
June 5 —	River ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Junkfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.00	....
Siccawei	dep	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
*Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.46*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
*Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.68	18.49	....
Kasking	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsh	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsu	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.25	16.05
Changsu	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsh	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking	dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
*Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.10*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.23*	....
*Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Junkfield	dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$450
North China	Tls. 220 B.
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 1050
Yangtsze	$245 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$141
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$150
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	200/— B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/—
Raub	$2¼
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$151 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 132 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$88 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 262½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 175 B.
Oriental	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 180 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 32 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 12 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$154½
Green Island	$73 S.
Langkats	Tls. 19½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$82
Watson	$5½ Sa.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7¼
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ S.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8¼
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11¼
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Zlangbe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21¼
Horse Bazaar	Tls 84
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 74½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 155

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

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For United Kingdom
*Per B.and S. s.s. Rhesus June 7

For Vladivostok
Per S.M.R. s.s. Simbirsk ..June 6

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K s.s. Yawata M June6

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. June 9

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Nera .....June 20

*Parcels only to be sent by the steamer Rhesus.

American Merchant Marine Again Comes Into Its Own

War Did What Fifty Years Of Preaching Failed To Accomplish---Should Lead World In Tonnage By 1920---Many Problems Of Competition

By A. J. DICKIE

(Editor Pacific Marine Review, San Francisco)

If some of our great men of the past generation could be alive today and visit the great ports across the sea, they would rejoice to behold the Stars and Stripes flying at the masthead of so many ships. These men, we can imagine, would feel that they had not labored in vain when trying to teach the American people the importance of owning their own merchant marine ships.

What a curious paradox in history. One war in this nation causes us to lose our interest in the overseas carrying trade; another war, sixty years later, compels us to build and operate a merchant fleet on a scale never before dreamed of as possible.

For over fifty years the best brain and energy of this nation were given in efforts to rouse the representatives of the people to some action which would encourage the building and owning of ships by American citizens, and the operation of those ships under the American flag. But during this half century every action taken by Congress resulted in additional burdens on the American ocean-going ship. The great body of American people remained indifferent and refused to listen to the arguments of the shipowner and shipbuilder. Farmers, manufacturers, business men, all desired to be let alone to attend to their own business affairs. They were more secure in a great faith that the United States of America was sufficient unto itself. They were perfectly willing to let other less fortunate nations do the carrying trade of the world so long as these nations kept the freight bill within bounds.

Rudely jarred out of this complacent state of mind by the advent of the great world war, American business men eagerly seized the opportunity given through enormous increases in freight rates to make wonderful profits on the salt water trade routes. A number of fine new ships and many old hulks, renewed, were added to our merchant fleet. Then came our own entrance into the war and the responsibility thrown upon America of making good the losses caused by the war in the merchant shipping of the world.

Necessity Of Merchant Marine

The publicity given this work, the Liberty Loan advertising, the food conversation propaganda and the transport overseas of so many of the best young men from all parts of the country, have all combined to bring directly home to the people of the United States the necessity of maintaining an adequate merchant marine; has proven, indeed, that for any overseas war a merchant marine is as important as a navy.

The year 1919 then finds us as a nation the controller and in large part the owner of the second merchant marine fleet of the world, and if the projected program of our Shipping Board is completed, we will in 1920, be the sole owner of the largest fleet of merchant vessels on the sea. So much is established fact, patent to every observer, irrespective of what that observer may think as to the wisdom of the plans of the Shipping Board. From the tonnage standpoint, American merchant marine is coming very rapidly into first place. It is true that this tonnage has cost enormously, but the high cost was largely due to increased speed of construction necessary to meet the war emergency. Now the war emergency has passed and we must face the problem of getting ships for future deliveries on a more economic basis. We have no patience with the carping critics who sought to hinder the work while it was in progress and who now seek to discredit the workers. All honor to the shipbuilders of America and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Their accomplished work is nothing short of marvelous. We declare it and they acknowledge it. But when we begin to consider the future operation of this merchant fleet there seem suddenly to spring up storm clouds on the horizon, out of which come S. O. S. signals and loud wails of distress.

A large majority of our practical shipping men and shipbuilders are filling the daily press with arguments against Government ownership, with demands for subsidy, and with suggestions as to necessary reforms in legislation. Many demand the absolute repeal of the La Follette Seamen's Bill; some say the bill is not all bad; some say it has never been tried. Indeed, on any one day the total contents of the American newspapers on this important subject would fill many volumes and would be so contradictory as to lead by a very winding lane to no place in particular. So much discussion of this kind seems to us a decided detriment to the cause of the merchant marine, and we are fearful that the average citizen will decide, as he has so often done in the past, that since the parties most interested cannot agree on their plans, it is better for him to keep his hands off and let it absolutely alone. In other words, he will forget his interest in this troublesome merchant marine until the next war comes along; then he will get busy and build himself one if he needs it.

League To Control Shipping

It is entirely conceivable that the whole question of the methods of operating our merchant marine in overseas traffic may to a large degree be dependent on the result of the present peace conference. Government ownership and operation most certainly will be so. In fact, entirely aside from any ideas we may have as to policy of the Government ownership of public utilities, we can hardly be prepared to advocate that policy in a merchant marine which is operated in competition with privately owned foreign ships, or ships owned by American citizens operated under foreign registry. Such a course would bring the United States Government into all sorts of embarrassing situations. On the other hand, if a league of nations be formed as a result of the conference, and that league has sufficient stability that it can take charge of the overseas shipping of the world, then under international control, national ownership and national operation would be a very simple solution of the problem. Much international control of shipping as applied to rules of right of way, safety at sea, and other phases of marine operation, was in force before the war and recognised by the ships of all nations. An international trade commission, so constituted that it would have jurisdiction over world trade routes, might effect very salutary changes in the distribution of commerce.

It has been suggested that the League of Nations should own and control sufficient navy to police the seas. It might then very well own and operate sufficient merchant vessels to control overseas commerce. These are problems for the dreamer and the idealist to work out. The practical shipowner has other and more pressing problems.

Some of the best informed British statisticians are informing us that within a year, at the persent and projected shipbuilding rate, the world's tonnage will have passed normal. When that time arrives, shipowers will be in keen competition for cargoes, and freight rates will begin to scale downward. Shortly thereafter, some cargo carriers will be carrying at rates that other carriers will not be able to meet and still make a profit. Then will come the old story of the survival of the fittest. Some merchant marine ships will be laid up permanently or altered in a way to make them more economical of operation.

Survival Of The Fittest

Let us look around and see if we can discover which ships will be in the discard. Shipbuilding in the world today is in a rather curious condition. Judged solely by tonnage production, America is in first place. Before the war we were a weak third. England, before the war, a strong first, has now taken second place. France is straining her own plants to capacity and placing many orders here. Germany, second before the war, is now in chaos, but has many large shipbuilding plants, and, if we are correctly informed, many large plans for using them. The Scandinavian countries, Holland and Denmark, are all building on forced draught; Italy and Spain have fallen into line, while Japan and China are turning out many ships.

The curious feature of the situation is that the United States, while building the largest number of ships, is building the great majority of a type that will be very apt to fail in competition with the freighters which our competitors are building. About ten years ago there began to appear from Copenhagen a new type of marine motor in some large overseas freighters. The so-called Diesel engine on which fortunes had been spent in experimental development work had broken into the marine field. Old marine engineers looked at the delicate adjustments required on some parts of these motors and shook their heads. But when these big freighters began to demonstrate their ability to carry 10,000 tons from, say, Copenhagen to San Francisco and return without calling for fuel, and without any repairs necessary, doubt began to change to wonder, and wonder to faith. Handling 10,000 tons with from six to fifteen men less in the crew, and with about one-half the fuel cost seemed too good to be true, and yet it has been demonstrated time and again. This development in marine propulsion was just coming into its own when the war broke out. America had the whole story, and American manufactuurers had license from European engine makers to produce the best of these engines on this side of the water. Up to date no large Diesel motor ships have been built in this country.

The Future Of The Diesel Motor

Many auxiliary schooners have been fitted with this type of motor and a number of full powered motorships have been built, both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts, but none of these were in the 10,000 ton class. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has recently allotted thirty steel ships to be Diesel driven, twenty of them to have McIntosh and Seymour engines, and ten to have Werkspoor engines. This is a decided step in the right direction, but only a very short step. Compared with the total program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the tonnage of these vessels is less than 1 percent. The balance are all to be steamers.

Now look at Great Britain and the Northern European countries. Britain is not far behind in shipbuilding facilities. Her yards during the war have been very largely employed on naval program; she will now turn her attention to merchant ships, and the evidence is that a large proportion of the standard ships now on order there will be Diesel motor ships. She is also turning out some large tankers and freighters, with Burmeister and Wain type Diesel engines. Seventy percent of the large freighters building for Swedish interests are Diesel driven. Copenhagen, Denmark, is the home of the Burmeister and Wain Diesel, and they are building many fine ships there, some of them 15,000 ton capacity. The comparatively wasteful steam engines (or turbines) and boilers are operating handicaps which we are building into practically every ship which we have on contract. Many of the ships cannot possibly be delivered for from eighteen months to two years. The United States Shipping Board should by this time know very well just what it is costing to operate these steamers, and it might help to clear up a difficult situation if some of the figures were made public.

From a close study of the trade journals and technical press of Great Britain it would seem that John Bull is rather taking a fall out of Uncle Sam in a quiet British way. The press of the United States is full of boastful clamor about our own achievements in shipbuilding, in the war, in the navy that is to be the greatest in the world. Even the sacred precincts of our engineering societies have been invaded with wonderful accounts of Hog Island and kindred reclamation projects, while the real engineering problems remained unnoticed. All of this is applauded by John Bull and our other friends across the water, who prefer to see us blowing off steam at the whistle while they are quietly picking up the stray threads of foreign trade connection which were broken by the shock of war. All the great British lines are quietly assuming their old positions and making new connections, and the same can be said of Denmark, Holland, Italy and France. This movement has been going on for some time. Big shipping companies of the Netherlands have maintained large offices in San Francisco and in other ports here for months without one cent's worth of business. The shipping men of Europe are men of keen vision. Looking far into the future, they map out campaigns for business which is to materialise years hence. They employ large capital and expect only reasonable interest returns. They are aided by their governments, or at least unhindered. The Japanese are fast becoming masters of the carrying trade of the Pacific Ocean. They are not building Diesel motor ships to any extent, but labor is not such a large item with them, and fuel is comparatively cheap. The Imperial Japanese Government aids shipbuilding and facilitates shipping in every possible way.

As we consider all these phases of merchant marine operation we are brought to acknowledge that it will take something more than the effervescent speeches of the chairman of the United States Shipping Board or the Tyrian heritage of our friend, Mark Sullivan, to keep this merchant marine of ours in business in normal times. From some figures we have seen it would appear that the Shipping Board is finding it difficult to operate even its present fleet at anything like full capacity. The outlook is cloudy, and, in the humble judgment of the writer, the parties most interested should meet together in a maritime congress to determine what should be done and lay their findings before Congress, so that the law-makers may at least be properly informed of the actual conditions with which ship operators are contending.

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